



STRENGTHENING PEACE PROGRAM IN COLOMBIA

16th Quarter Report
April - June 2005

514-A-00-01-00217-00



ACRONYMS

- **CCC** Citizen Coexistence Centers
- **AUC** United Self-Defence Forces of Colombia
- **OACP** Office of the High Commissioner for Peace
- **CPPE** Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs – Office of the First Lady
- **RSS** National Solidarity Network
- **ICBF** Colombian Family Welfare Institute
- **SENA** National Learning Service
- **GOC** Government of Colombia
- **INCODER** Colombian Rural Development Institute
- **CRC** Cauca Regional Corporation
- **EMPACA** Cauca Packing
- **FINAGRO** Municipal Agropecuary Technical Assistance Unit
- **JACs** Assembly of Community Actions
- **SSME** Monitoring and Evaluation System
- **CROs** Reference and Opportunities Centers
- **MIJ** Ministry of Justice and Interior
- **FF** Family Survey
- **FC** Community Survey
- **FAI** Individual Survey
- **IEC** Evaluation and Communication
- **AICM** Contribute to strengthen the Anti Landmines Comprehensive Action
- **UMATA** Unidad municipal de asistencia tecnica agropecuaria
- **DAS** Security Administration Department

- **ESAP** High School of Public Administration
- **INDER** Institute of recreation and sport
- **OXY** Petroleum Corporation
- **OPF** Popular Organization of women
- **UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund
- **GTZ** German Cooperation Agency
- **ACIN** Association of Indigenous Councils (*Cabildos Indígenas*) of Norther Cauca
- **OAS** Organization of American State

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Implementation Summary

- To date the Program has provided support for 81 projects, 9 for Citizen Coexistence Centers, 53 for civil society initiatives and 19 to support the Government of Colombia. The fact that 1 project for the Reintegration Division of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice was approved under the Support to the Colombian Government component is noteworthy and 2 project for the civil society initiatives.
- Extension of the Program until September 2007 was approved and funding was increased by US\$ 9,180,480 for a total of US\$ 23,900,810 (**Annex 1**. The document is the approved budget with its corresponding activities).
- Coverage extends throughout 383 municipalities in 29 departments. During this quarter the municipality of Cúcuta-Norte de Santander was included.
- The Program's direct beneficiaries are 476.406 and the indirect beneficiaries total 1.567.883. The Program's extended impact¹ has reached 13.368.540 people. During this quarter 31.405 people have benefited directly and 100.015 indirectly and the extended impact reaches 22.000 people.
- Through June 30, 2005 there are 12 ongoing.

➔ Government of Colombia

- A total of 19 projects have been supported and during this quarter 1 project was approved of the support to Reintegration Program of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice

Institutional Strengthening

Under this component the Government of Colombia is also provided support in order to strengthen its institutions by hiring consultants as follows:

- ✓ Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs – Office of the First Lady: 3 professionals.
- ✓ Reintegration Program of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice – 4 professionals

➔ Citizen Coexistence Centers

- The Sonsón Citizen Coexistence Center was handed over to the community and the municipal administration during a ceremony that was attended by the First Lady of the Nation, the Vice Minister of the Interior and Justice, and the USAID Democratic Initiatives Director, among others.
- Evaluation field trips were made to the municipalities of Arauquita in Arauca, San José del Guaviare and Pueblo Bello in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta to find out if there is interest of the municipal administrations to build and start-up the citizen coexistence centers in those areas.

➔ Civil Society

- Support has been provided for 53 projects with 45 NGOs. 47 have been concluded and 4 are ongoing projects. 2 projects were approved during this quarter which will start being implemented in July 2005.

2. Financial Report

- A total of US\$ 14.173.460 has been allotted for 81 projects and US\$ 10.733.624 has been disbursed.

¹ Population that is indirectly benefited as a result of the dissemination of the project by the direct and indirect beneficiaries including the mass media

- These funds have generated US\$ 9.179.854 in counterpart contributions, or 64% of the Program total. Counterpart contributions have mainly been in-kind (land), made by the municipalities for the construction of the citizen coexistence centers. Organizations and private sector businesses have also made counterpart contributions. Such is the case of VallenPaz , Alvaralice, Asocoflores and The Golombiao: The Game for peace.

II.CONTEXT

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

Undoubtedly the most relevant event during this quarter was the approval by the Low Chamber of the draft bill that establishes a legal framework for the demobilization of the country's paramilitary groups, which are participating in peace dialogues with the Uribe Administration.

The Justice and Peace Law establishes prison sentences from five to eight years for paramilitary accused of committing "atrocious crimes" and assigns the members of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) the category of political criminals. They will not necessarily serve time in prison and, instead, they may be confined in places to be determined by the National Penitentiary Institute such as farms.

The High Commissioner for Peace Luis Carlos Restrepo affirms that the initiative will only benefit those paramilitary who confess their crimes and that those who do not may receive the full weight of the law. "We hope that this instrument will help us to make progress in attaining peace in the country. This is the first time in history that we are conducting a process with such high judicial standards."

With the approval of this draft bill the government is expecting 20 thousand AUC combatants to lay down their arms before the end of the year. The bill is ready for President Uribe's signature and its further enactment.

CONFLICT

The situation associated with landmines and unexploded ordnance is becoming more complicated. Planting landmines has not only become the ideal defence but also a mechanism to exert control over the people and territory. The most affected places were: rural areas in the municipality of Ovejas (Sucre); the municipality of Caldono (Cauca), where the FARC attacked the municipal seat and threw cylinder bombs at the Police station leaving four people injured, 25 homes destroyed and 30 damaged; the municipality of Tame (Arauca), where FARC guerrillas threw an explosive device at a Police patrol and fired repeating rifles leaving a Police officer dead and two others injured; in the road from Toribío to Caloto (Cauca), the explosion of a landmine left one Indian dead and two injured.

In rural San Pablo (Bolívar) one soldier died and two others were injured in a minefield.

The most serious incident took place in the municipality of Argelia where the FARC decreed an armed strike in the area of East Antioquia that has prevented traffic thus causing a lack of supplies and the displacement of full villages to urban areas. These two situations have caused a humanitarian crisis. Of the 45 villages of the municipality of Argelia 25 are believed to be totally empty.

The region is being disputed by the guerrillas and the paramilitary due to the coca crops and there are permanent clashes. In response the FARC have planted mines in the area of Rio Verde and in the rural areas of the surrounding municipalities.

According to the Army 67 minefields were destroyed in Argelia, in June.

III. SUMMARY CHART OF PROGRAM STATUS

The program status is summarized in two tables. The first one summarizes the on-going projects and the second one does the same with the projects that have concluded. Both tables include the project name and number, implementing institution, contribution made by the Strengthening Peace Program, total budget, disbursements through June 30 2005, direct and indirect beneficiaries, extended impact and the project initiation and termination dates.

The total allotted for the 81 projects is **US\$ 14.173.460 (Annex 2, List of Projects)**

Projects Approved in this quarter.

PROJECT						BENEFICIARIES		
No	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Programa	Total Budget	Disbursed June/05	Direct	Indirect	Extended
Support to the Government of Colombia								
087	Strengthening of the office	the Ministry of the Interior and Justice	120,000	120,000	0	5 Persons	The Ministry of the Interior and Justice	0
Support to the initiatives of the Civil Society								
086	The Golombiao: The Game for peace	Colombia Joven	60,000	563,455	0	26.400 youth	100.000 persons	2% Colombian Citizen
088	Youth Encounter	ACIN	15,000	49,000	0	5.000 youth indigenous	15 members of other indigenous groups	22,000 residents in the municipality of the cauca
TOTAL		195,000	195,000	732,455	0	31,405	100,015	22,000

IV. PROGRAM STATUS BY COMPONENT

4.1. Support to the Government of Colombia

Objective

Provide assistance and accompaniment to several institutions of the GOC in order to both strengthen their management capacity and draw closer to civil society organizations.

Institutions

- ✓ Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP)
- ✓ Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs (CPPE) – Office of the First Lady
- ✓ Office of the Vice President – Landmines Observatory
- ✓ Reintegration Program of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice

Ongoing Projects

4.1.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Peace - OACP

4.1.1.1. Strengthening office of the High Commissioner for Peace

- Support the program training to “one million Colombians”
- Implement projects to support the community - “self-determination”
- Follow-up and Monitoring System- *Support the negotiations for peace*

4.1.2. Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs – Office of the First Lady

- Program for the Promotion of Rights and Peace Building Networks / Strengthen the CPPE
- Consolidate the Process to Strengthen the Social Networks to Support the Disabled

4.1.3 Office of the Vice President – Landmines Observatory

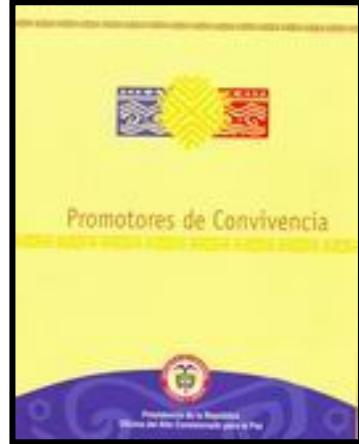
- Decentralization of the Information Management System and Comprehensive Assistance to the Population

4.1.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Peace - OACP.

➤ PG3- 043 Provide Training To One Million Colombians

Objective: Provide training to one million Colombians countrywide on peaceful coexistence

Total beneficiaries to date: 621,500 persons

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS
<p>During this quarter 13,670 youngsters were directly benefited by the project. The youngsters are SENA students who participate in “Jóvenes en Acción” Project in seven cities countrywide (Bogotá, Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cartagena, Manizales and Medellín).</p> <p>The OACP has been provided support for the logistic and administrative organization to publish 300,000 copies of the third edition of the Coexistence Promoters Booklet that are used in the Coexistence Support training programs.</p> <p>Furthermore, 18,000 cards were printed to conduct a coexistence activity generated by an ethics problem that allows the participants to debate on daily coexistence issues through this educational tool called “Ant and Anteater”.</p> <p>60,000 persons are expected to be trained during the next quarters as follows: Meta Governorship (20,000); National Social Economy Administrative Department (<i>Departamento Administrativo Nacional de la Economía Solidaria – DANSOCIAL</i>) (20,000); and Distriseguridad, which is division of the Cartagena Mayor's Office in charge of coexistence and security issues (20,000).</p>	<p>To date 621,500 persons have been trained directly. 621,500 copies of the booklet produced by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace on peaceful coexistence were distributed.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of OACP finished projects have also received training; such as the Soccer for Peace and the Community Radios.</p> 

➤ PG3-043 Implement projects to support the community - “self-determination”

Objective:

Promote and/or support initiatives that are generated by different municipalities in the country and that are aimed at rejecting armed violence and strengthening local governance and coexistence

Goals

- Strengthen the relations between the municipal authorities and the community.
- Strengthen spaces for citizen participation aimed at decision making associated with public issues.
- Generate community skills to produce social evaluation and projects with an emphasis on coexistence.
- Improve peaceful conflict resolution practices.
- Provide conflict negotiation training for stakeholders and organization involved in the process.
- Institute coexistence issues in municipal administrations' agenda.

PG3-043A/ PG3-072 *Municipality of Cajibío, Department of Cauca.*

Total beneficiaries to date: 3,000 inhabitants

Implementing Partners

- OACP
- National Solidarity Network (RSS)
- Cajibío Mayor's Office
- Cauca Governorship
- Cajibío Planning Office
- Army Forth Brigade (cuarta brigada del ejercito)
- Office of the High Commissioner for Peace
- Colombian Family Welfare Institute - ICBF
- National Learning Service - SENA
- Colombian Rural Development Institute (Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural – INCODER)
- Cauca Regional Corporation (Corporación Regional del Cauca – CRC)
- Brown Sugar Loaf Producers Municipal Committee (Comité Municipal de Paneleros)
- Coffee Growers Municipal Committee (Comité Municipal de Cafeteros)
- Cauca Packing (Empaques del Cauca – EMPACA)
- Cajibío Hospital

Objectives:

- 1.- Supply electricity to the residents of the town of Ortega, in the municipality of Cajibío, with the installation of micro-plants that are operated with a Pelton turbine system.**

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS
<p>The project to open and repair the road was finished and handed over to the community and the municipal administration.</p> <p>Ortega's municipal seat and the village of El Edén are the communities that will benefit from the energy generation. The community is currently carrying out the civil engineering works with the technical assistance of the National Learning Center (<i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i> - SENA). In Ortega the construction of a "relief tank" in the area between the retaining wall and the turbine is the only task remaining; in El Eden in turn, the electromechanic installations are pending</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The community's sense of ownership regarding the road.▪ Permanent road maintenance.▪ Saturdays have been established as Market Day.▪ The community's commitment toward the civil engineering works necessary for energy generation.  <p>Electric generators for the Pelton turbines</p>

2. Promote the social and economic reactivation and peaceful coexistence among 400 reintegrated peasant families located in Ortega and Dinde starting with psychosocial treatment, development of productive projects and rebuilding the social fabric in the framework of the program to support local coexistence policies projected by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS
<p>Social and Economic Reactivation and Peaceful coexistence</p> <p>Business Component</p> <p>The rotating fund has a loans committee comprised of one representative per village, who are empowered in their jobs and have a clear criterion for credit approval. This has improved the procedures thus expediting the applications and making the decisions clear and trustworthy. The Cooperative, which has 140 members, is well known in the zone and generates great expectations.</p> <p>Eighteen (18) workshops were programmed to train the board members on registration and presentation of financial statements, of which 16 were carried out. It has been difficult for the board to accept and practice these concepts. Therefore, on several occasions the project has had to take the time to train and insist on specific issues.</p> <p>During this quarter 24 consulting services were provided in order to consolidate the Loan Regulations and the Marketing Fund Regulations documents.</p> <p>The School for Community Agents was initiated as a strategy to create the installed capacity in the area thus generating leadership renewal and a sense belonging related to the wellbeing of the community.</p> <p>Productivity Component</p> <p>Coordination meetings with the Colombian Rural Development Institute (<i>Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural –INCODER</i>) were held in order to legalize 159 properties owned by the beneficiaries. Agreement was reached in terms of the duties of each institution in order to reach the goal set forth. Vallenpaz will hire a topographer who will provide support for measurement and verification in the area.</p> <p>Regarding food security, during this quarter an inventory of the products was developed. The table of crops is available with information on the species that adapt to the conditions of the land and that are part of the fruit and vegetable diet.</p> <p>An agroforestry model has been designed for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To date 65 loan applications have been received of which 59 were approved, three were postponed and three were denied. The credits range from 1.5 to 2.0 million pesos and they need to include the technical recommendations of Vallenpaz agronomists. ▪ Loan Regulations document. ▪ Marketing Fund Regulations document. ▪ Software is available to administrate the resources of the credit rotating fund, which are made through the Comfuturo Associates Cooperative, and includes a program to manage loan portfolio recovery. 30 producers have been trained on how to apply for credit with FINAGRO, thus meeting the project goals in this area. ▪ Schedule to measure 90 farms during the next quarter. ▪ INCODER already has 200 farms ready to be legalized thus exceeding the goal for this year. ▪ 155 characterizations have been carried out for the same number of farms. This is a basic input for the approval of loans from the rotating fund. ▪ List of basic foods and support to create four home vegetable gardens. ▪ 88 activities of technical assistance were provided, mainly to improve the coffee agrosystem. ▪ 58 training sessions have been carried out for clean production thus benefiting the produces and the environment. ▪ Three of the 17 diagnosis workshops have been carried out to establish the risk factors and the impact on the children of the violent events that took place. ▪ The values transmitted to the children during the workshops are starting to produce results. They are the ones who assume coexistence and family values as their own and become overseers in their communities.

<p>environmental protection that also facilitates production keeping the ecosystem and its protection in mind.</p> <p>The process to recover and protect the Ortega River basin, which is an environmental priority for the zone, has been initiated.</p> <p>Psycho-emotional Component</p> <p>In the psycho-emotional component special emphasis has been given to the work with the families and with social networks such as churches, schools, villages. High levels of domestic violence, abuse of authority and power relationships have been detected and children are the main victims.</p> <p>Two workshops were carried out about values and parental skills so that the family starts learning, validating and practicing better ways to relate to each other and of coexisting in order to transform the community.</p> <p>A Formation School, similar to the one in the productivity component, was inaugurated last June in one of the villages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During this quarter 26 individual therapies, two group interventions and four family treatments have been carried out. ▪ By the end of the quarter 80 workshops, 77 group therapies, 188 individual therapies and 33 surveys of the quality of life rate were performed. ▪ 35 meetings were carried out with the weavers, their families, the JACs and neighbors to coordinate the encounter and establish the objectives. ▪ 70 female weavers ages 15 to 75 participated in the encounter. ▪ Consolidation of the cultural networks has been initiated and the 14 JACs are expected to join. Priority will be given to the children and emphasis will be made on the recovery of the zone's indigenous historical memory.
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PG3-043B Nueva Antioquia, Municipality of Turbo, Department of Antioquia

Total beneficiaries to date: 450 individuals of 144 families in the town of Nueva Antioquia

Implementing Partners:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OACP ▪ RSS ▪ Turbo Mayor's Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Turbo Planning Office ▪ Nueva Antioquia ▪ Community Action Board ▪ Carepa 17th Brigade |
|---|---|

Objective:

Build gabion walls in the left hand side of the inlet, improve the piping from the inlet to the storage tank, install the drainage valves and vents and build the new storage tank, including piping from the old tank to the new one

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS					
<p>The project has been suspended on three occasions due to public order problems (clashes between the Army and the guerrillas). Therefore, it will not be handed over in June 30.</p> <p>Gabion walls were built in the inlet to prevent the ravine's left slope from sliding and dragging the river or changing its course since it would result in a suspension of the service. The sand filter that will retain all the big and heavy particles carried by the water has also been constructed. The ducts that provide greater pressure to the water going into the storage tank are also finished.</p> <p>The project hired a social worker who, in addition to her normal duties, trained the families on issues associated with domestic violence, child abuse and, more importantly, helped families in mourning by providing individual psycho-social assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The walls are totally finished. ▪ The filter is operating. ▪ The ducts have been built and are operating. ▪ Final report presented by the social worker <table border="1" data-bbox="915 354 1356 523"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="915 354 1356 397">No. de persons benefited</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="915 397 1356 439">Adults 340</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="915 439 1356 481">Youngsters 60</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="915 481 1356 523">Children 105</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="915 523 1356 566">Total 505</td></tr> </tbody> </table>  <p data-bbox="997 903 1274 931">Construction of gabion walls</p>	No. de persons benefited	Adults 340	Youngsters 60	Children 105	Total 505
No. de persons benefited						
Adults 340						
Youngsters 60						
Children 105						
Total 505						
PG3-043 C Municipality of Simití – Department of Bolívar						
<p>Total beneficiaries to date 1,180 inhabitants of San Blas directly benefited.</p> <p>Implementing Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OACP ▪ RSS ▪ San Blas Community Action Board ▪ Simití Mayor's Office ▪ Simití Planning Office ▪ Santa Rosa del Sur Mayor's Office <p>Objectives:</p> <p><i>Design, build, furnish, coordinate and start-up the 'San Blas Central Park' and provide support to strengthen the institutional response of State to the citizen conflict by providing health and recreation to the community.</i></p>						

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS
<p>The town of San Blas was visited by INCODER officials and representatives of the mayor's office to recheck the lot where the park will be built.</p> <p>There was a meeting with the community to inform of the progress of the project and about the commitments that of the mayor's office should comply with before building the park: .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documents indicating that the lot belongs to the Mayor's Office should be handed over to IOM. ▪ Approval of the electricity plans by the Cartagena Electricity Company is required. ▪ Building permits need to be approved. ▪ After having all these document IOM will start the bidding process, which will take approximately 30 days. ▪ During the bidding process the Mayor's Office has to level and prepare the lot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and geographical assessment of the area. ▪ Demarcation of the lot and the area that will be built. ▪ Community approval of the design of the park  <p>Redesigned project</p>

PG3-043 D *Municipality of El Bagre – Department of Antioquia*

Total beneficiaries to date: 3,000 people (560 families) directly benefited

Implementing partners:

- OACP
- RSS
- El Bagre Mayor's Office
- El Bagre Planning Office
- Army Operations Command of El Bagre
- Puerto López Water Supply System Managing Board

Objective:

Improve the quality of life and the wellbeing of the population living in urban Puerto López by providing improved water services to 560 families by working in the current system in two stages: rebuilding the inlet and the drainage and replacing the 4" PVC piping with 6" PVC.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS
<p>The adaptation of the Puerto Lopez water distribution system was completed in June 4 and the inauguration was postponed from June 24 to July 17 due to public order problems.</p> <p>The community has been advised to change the piping so that the inlet will get more water thus producing higher pressure. Until this is done the storage tank's outlet valve will have to remain half open.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed works and statement of completion. ▪ Maintenance manual produced and ready to be handed over to the municipal administration. ▪ Creation of a community oversight committee registered in the City Hall. ▪ A consolidated group of boys and girls in charge of continuing with the cultural and recreational activities ▪ Community empowerment and acknowledgement of leaders.

Professional social assistance was completed. The real sense of development expressed through social building, a sense of belonging, trust and participation in common wellbeing causes, is to be underscored.

All this requires solid institutions and respect for cultural diversity.

- Final report on the social assistance provided by the project



New screen type inlet

PG3-043 E Municipality of Ungía- Department of Chocó

Total beneficiaries to date: 4,350 individuals (850 families) directly benefited.

Implementing institutions:

- OACP
- RSS
- Apartadó Diócesis
- Nueva Tanelá Association
- Aplatánela
- Asprotan
- Copdarien

Objective:

Design and build a hanging bridge over the Tanelá River that will communicate the towns of Santa María la Nueva with Tanelá

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS
<p>A visit was made to the municipality of Tanelá together with the High Commissioner for Peace's advisor to decide on the construction of the bridge over the Tanelá River. The cost of the bridge exceeds the funds allotted for that purpose; therefore, it is necessary to request the authorization of the High Commissioner for a funds increase (to date the request has not been received).</p> <p>The design established by the Public Works Office of the Antioquia Governor's Office for hanging bridges will be used.</p> <p>Also, a visit was made to the Public Works Office of the Antioquia Governor's Office.</p> <p>The Project was informed that it is possible to reduce costs in the technical assessments by using their own personnel. Thus, it is necessary to send a request in writing to the Governor's Office asking for their assistance in this matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two visits to the municipality in order to define the project ▪ A statement of commitment of the community  <p>Tanelá River, 100 m wide</p>

➤ PG3-071 The Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME) Support the negotiations for peace

Technical Support to the Reincorporation Process

IOM's technical support to the Reincorporation Process entails a series of different activities: CROs enhancement, the Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME), survey application, issuance of IDs, and a Call Center that administers a free hotline with information on the program benefits. To date, the number of calls per day falls between 80 and 100. During the last trimester the Call Center was interconnected to the new database.

CROs enhancement

The main development in this area was the interconnection of the different CROs through a database accessed via the internet. In order to assure access to the web, a satellite antenna has been installed in Bogotá, Turbo, Montería, Sincelejo and Cúcuta. Additionally, each of the SAME and CRO teams in each of these Centers has been trained on the use of the database.

The Monitoring and Evaluation System (SAME)

The following report offers an overview of the activities developed by the tracking, monitoring and evaluation system (SAME) in each of the Reference and Orientation Centers (CRO, for its Spanish acronym). These activities have aimed to hire and train a supervisor who travels with a mobile CRO, provide the government with reports and information about the provision of services to the demobilized population, the connection of all the CROs through a new database which is accessed via the internet and the survey application (*fichas*) to the beneficiaries.

Survey application and issuance of IDs

During the months of June and July, the program offered technical support to the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP) and the Ministry of Justice and Interior (MIJ), in the application of the baseline survey and in issuing IDs that identify beneficiaries as demobilized within the framework of the peace negotiations between the Government and the AUC. The program has assisted in the following demobilizations in this quarterly:

- The Héroes de Granada Block demobilized on June 15th in the municipality of Valencia in the department of Córdoba. 464 people were surveyed and received a proper ID.
- The Héroes de Montes de María demobilized on July 14th in the municipality of Montes de María in the department of Bolívar. 594 people were surveyed and received a proper ID.
- Monitoring and Evaluation System (SSME) for the reincorporation process with the Cacique Nutibara Block (BCN), in the city of Medellín

To date, the SSME team has achieved the following:

- The second application of the Family Survey (FF) was finished and the comparative report (between the first and second application) was presented to the Mayor's Office.
- The second application of the Community Survey (FC) was finished and the comparative report (between the first and second application) was presented to the Mayor's Office, including a report of the 26 focus groups.
- In response to changes in the Peace and Reconciliation Program, all three surveys (individual, family and community) were modified and the third application of the Individual Survey (FAI) initiated July 11; the final report is expected to be presented to the Mayor's Office on September 7.
- The team developed a format to track and organize existing information and reconstruct the beneficiaries' reincorporation process in order to highlight success stories.
- Formalized a reporting process of beneficiaries that assist to psychosocial workshops and educational activities, which facilitates the Mayor's Office payment procedures.

Activity	CRO – Turbo Antioquia	CRO – Cúcuta Norte de Santander	CRO – Montería Córdoba	CRO – Sincelejo Sucre	CRO – Medellín Antioquia	CRO – Cali Valle del Cauca	Mobile CRO
Team				1 supervisor is being hired. Meanwhile this CRO is being served by the Monteria team			1 supervisor was hired and trained
Information gathering and reports	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks	Information regarding health, education, documentation and others is being collected and reported every two weeks
Database	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured	Interconnected via the internet	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured	The implementation of the database in this Cro is in process	Interconnected via the internet and information regarding benefits and surveys are being captured
Surveys	215 new Individual Surveys were filled out. Overall 98.8% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	271 new Individual Surveys were filled out. Overall 84.52% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	472 Individual Surveys were filled out. Overall 78.87% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	119 Individual Surveys were filled out. Overall 74.84% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	21 Individual Surveys were filled out. Overall 65.7% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	175 Individual Surveys were filled out which represent 58.72% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed	6 Individual Surveys were filled out which represent 3.30% of the beneficiaries served by this CRO have been surveyed
Support to CRO Staff	Updated health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO	Updated health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO	Updated health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO	Health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO	Updated health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO	Updated health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO	Health and education surveys and assisted the recolection of information during meetings and several activities organized by the CRO
Visits to municipalities	Apartadó, Carepa, Chigorodó y San Pedro de Urabá were visited to apply surveys and have a first hand contact with beneficiaries	Bucaramanga, Puerto Santander, Tibú, El Zulia, Sardinata and Los Patios were visited to apply surveys and have a first hand contact with beneficiaries	Planeta Rica, Valencia, Tierralta, Montelíbano, Caucasia, Canalete, Cereté, Ciénaga de Oro, Ayapel, La Apartada, Lorica, Los Córdobas, San Pelayo, Montelíbano, Puerto Escondido were visited to apply surveys and have a first hand contact with beneficiaries	Achí, Corozal, Coveñas, Guaranda, Magangue, Majagual, San Marcos, Tolú	Concordia, Ciudad Bolívar and Támesis were visited to apply surveys and have a first hand contact with beneficiaries	Buenaventura, Tulua, Palmira, Pradera, Florida, Restrepo, Dagua and Yumbo were visited to apply surveys and have a first hand contact with beneficiaries	Aguachica - Cesar, La Dorada - Caldas, Teherán, Yacopí Caparrapí, La Palma and Pacho - Cundinamarca were visited to apply surveys and have a first hand contact with beneficiaries

4.1.2. Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs - Office of the First Lady

The resources to support the CPPE are divided into three main projects: i) Strengthening the CPPE through the work of advisers, logistic support and providing equipment ii) Promoting Rights and Peace Building Networks ; and iii) Supporting the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee

Under the implementation of the Rights Promotion Project, the CPPE has been strengthened by hiring three advisers to carry out design work, provide technical assistance and raise resources for the projects

PG3- 065 Program to Promote Rights and Peace Building Networks / Strengthening the CPPE

General Objective: Contribute to prevent pregnancy among girls and adolescents and promote Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights, at a departmental and municipal level, through social mobilization, institutional strengthening and improvement of living conditions.

Specific Objectives: Provide visibility to the process of building social networks and develop a comprehensive and permanent mechanism that will contribute to the participation that has been taking place in the project. This is aimed not only at the local and departmental authorities but also to the social networks and the beneficiaries themselves

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS
<p>A national workshop was carried out, which was developed with five modules during four days. Representatives of the 26 municipalities where the pilot project is being implemented participated in the event. The First Lady of Colombia, Mrs. Lina Moreno de Uribe participated in the event.</p> <p>The three main components of the project were taken into consideration for the design of the modules as follows: social mobilization, institutional strengthening and improving living conditions. The modules were complemented with presentations and exchanges of experiences about the Information, Evaluation and Communication (IEC) strategies and the local implementation of the income generating initiatives.</p> <p>The issues evaluated in each of the municipal teams were: efficiency, effectiveness, learning and development. The social support network was given special emphasis as a synthesis strategy for all the components.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,073 persons of 26 social support networks. • 56 community communication groups with 906 people of the targeted municipalities participating. • 301 communication products under the IEC strategy including radio programs and spots, videos and plays, among others. • 14 SENA training workshops • 1,952 persons trained by the SENA • 334 business ideas proposed. In general the ideas included dairy products, small retail stores, agriculture activities and poultry production and shoe repair. • 13 coexistence encounters were held with the participation of 1,764 people. • The document "Evaluation of the Results of the Pilot Project in Magdalena Medio, Montes de María and San Andrés and Providencia", which summarizes the main qualitative results of the Program to Promote Rights and Peace Building Networks identified by the CPPE work team.



Following are the main conclusions:

- The program has a comprehensive approach to address teenage pregnancy and defines it as a multicause problem.
- The social intervention carried out by the social support networks are measured by four factors: epistemological obstacle, possible conscience limit, psychological cyst and resistance to change.

The strategy to generate income is the one that causes more expectations among the family members. It is not possible, however, to evaluate the impact of the loans since they have

only recently been disbursed.

PG3-068 Supporting the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee

Implementing Partner: Antioquia Rehabilitación Committee (*Comité de Rehabilitación de Antioquia*)

Beneficiaries: 280 disabled individuals are direct beneficiaries and 257,000 members of the community.

Coverage: 7 departments, 64 municipalities*

Other Entities: Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs

Objective:

Consolidate the process to strengthen the social networks for the physically disabled by providing accompaniment to various stakeholders in critical issues associated with the organization of the System to Provide Assistance to the Disabled, emphasizing community participation

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS
<p>This project was extended in order to provide additional accompaniment to the seven departments that participated in the Project to Strengthen the Social Support Networks for the Disabled.</p> <p>The first phase of the project shows how each department has its own rhythm and characteristics. For example, Guanía has indigenous participation; Putumayo has full support from the Governor's Office; and the associations of Risaralda and Quindío have more experience in social participation and public management. These characteristics demonstrate a different level of development; therefore, their support requirements are also different. Each department will be in charge of reporting more extensively during a workshop on the characteristics of their region.</p> <p>Finally, in order to complement that activity, an internship program will be carried out in Medellín for seven leading representatives of each department -- not necessarily members of the public administration, but members of the community with good management skills. This program will go deeper into management, human development and community based rehabilitation in order to strengthen the work in the regions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By the end of July 2005, strengthening and support requirements for each department will be identified.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Leaders' internship program in Medellín.- Formal documents of the process to design and conduct a research to identify the impact of the project.- Standardize the experience to facilitate replication in other departments of the country.• By December 2005 seven workshops will be carried out in seven departments, with the participation of 140 social promoters and 140 officials.• By August 2005 seven community leaders will be trained in an internship program in Medellín.• By December 2005 the experience will be documented and standardized.

Puerto Berrío, Caracolí, Maceo, Puerto Nare, Puerto Triunfo, San Francisco, Remedios, Yali, Yondo, El Bagre, Puerto Asís, Puerto Guzmán, Puerto Leguízamo, San Miguel, Mocoa, Colo, Orito, Valle del Guamuez, Villa Garzón, Puerto Caicedo, San Francisco, Santiago, Sibundoy, Armenia, Buena Vista Calarcá, Circasia, Córdoba, Finlandia, Génova, Montenegro, La Tebaida, Pijao, Quimbaya, Salento, Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Plato, El Banco, Fundación, Aracataca, Pivijai Ariguaní, Guamal Tenerife, Pereira, Apía, Balboa, Belén de Umbría, Dos Quebradas, Guática La Celia, La Virgini, Marsella, Mistrató, Pueblo Rico, Quinchía Santa Rosa de Cabal Santuario Puerto Inírida San José del Guaviare Calamar El Retorno

4.1.3. Office of the Vice president - Human Rights Office

Colombia is ranked fourth in the world, after Cambodia, Afghanistan and Angola, in terms of the number of victims caused by landmines (MAP in Spanish). Colombia is the only country in Latin America where landmines are still being planted and where the population is highly exposed to unexploded ordnance and ammunition (MUSE in Spanish).

One out of two municipalities countrywide is affected by the existence, or suspicions of the existence, of minefields, which have a useful life of up to half a century. In 30 of the 32 departments of the country the population is at a risk due to the presence of minefields and ammunition.

As a result of this situation the Landmines Observatory will be strengthened by decentralizing the information, in order to obtain a faster and more effective response and also be able to influence public policies for assistance to the physically disabled.

PPG3-041 Decentralization of the Information Management System and Comprehensive Assistance to the Population

Beneficiaries:

Direct: 225 employees of the governorships of the departments and members of social organizations.

Extended impact: Residents of all the beneficiary departments in the country.

Geographical Coverage: Arauca, Casanare, Cauca, Cesar, Chocó, Norte de Santander, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Caquetá, Tolima, Magdalena, Boyacá, Putumayo, Guaviare and Vaupés.

Objective:

Contribute to strengthen the Anti Landmines Comprehensive Action – AICM (in Spanish) Information Management System by generating feedback procedures, training resources, updating and verification processes and consultation and reporting the information of the IMSMA-Colombia

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS
<p>During the development of the project progress of the main results will be evaluated permanently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow-up of the design, agreement and start-up of the Local Management Route regarding information management of the MAP.• Standardization of the procedures and tools agreed upon with the municipalities for local implementation.• Establishment of the sources of information. <p>Monitoring the number of regions that join the project and are training beneficiaries. Monitor information system linkages and the technical tools provided for updating.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ By the end of the project the beneficiary departments will have a Local Management Route for the information management component. The feedback procedures for each component of the AICM and its tools will be in place.▪ The technical capacity of the regions will be strengthened and the sources of information will be expanded.▪ The Observatory will have the possibility of monitoring local management of both the AICM and the Adaptation of the IMSMA-Colombia regarding decentralization.

4.1.3. Citizen Coexistence Centers

Objective

Design, build, furnish and coordinate start-up and short, medium and long term sustainability of the Citizen Coexistence Centers (CCC) in order to strengthen the state's institutional response to the daily problems generated by the conflict by providing direct assistance to the community and developing education strategies to prevent violence and promote peaceful coexistence

What is a citizen coexistence center

The Coexistence Centers are areas of encounter where the community has access to Alternative justice mechanisms through local institutions, and to programs and initiatives that promote and encourage citizen values, coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution.

Municipalities where the program is being implemented

Barrancabermeja - Santander
San Gil – Santander
San Vicente del Caguán – Caquetá
Aguachica - Cesar
Cantagallo – Sur de Bolívar
Magangué – Bolívar
Ocaña – Norte de Santander
Leticia –Amazonas
Sonsón – Oriente Antioqueño

Municipalities that have requested the program

Arauquita - Arauca
Pueblo Bello - Cesar
San José del Guaviare - Guaviare
La Dorada – Caldas
Granada – Meta

4.1.3.1. Status

PG3- 020 BARRANCABERMEJA-SANTANDER	
<p>Inauguration Date: December 2002</p> <p>Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 292,852 Counterpart Contribution US\$ 310,000</p> <p>Beneficiaries* projected to one year: 20.500</p> <p>Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter: 21.487**</p> <p>Total beneficiaries to date: 78.346</p>	

* Beneficiaries: Are considered cases that have been provided assistance (for all C.C's)

** See chart of consolidated

Institutions participating:	Offices operating in the center:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor's Office • MIJ • OACP • ICBF • ECOPETROL • Cooperativa University • Social Solidarity Network • Coca-Cola • Fundialectura • Día del Niño Corporation • Checchi Colombia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination Office • Municipal Family Affairs Office • Municipal Human Rights Representative • Social Solidarity Network • Unit for Assistance to Displaced Population • Social Work • Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office • Psychology consulting room by Cooperative University • Organizational Psychology • University Law Clinic • Library • Virtual Library • Recreation room • Mediation and Conciliation Unit • Community Action Board

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- Visit to the town of La Fortuna under the Itinerant Coexistence Center Program
- Growing up in a Family Program
- Event to disseminate and present the services provided by the CCC
- Time for stories, that is carried out with children that participate in the recreational center.
- Children's cinema
- Information systems course
- Celebration of children and recreation day
- Visit to districts and towns by the Children's Itinerant Recreation Program
- Games, Toys and Oral Tradition Program
- School for Parents Program in the 26 of May Institute
- School Festival
- Participation, through the social work area, in the sexual abuse committee operating in the legal medicine unit
- Artistic Education Project – Recreation Center
- Consulting to the municipal administration to produce the General Childhood and Recreation Plan

PG3- 023 SAN VICENTE DEL CAGUAN – CAQUETA

Inauguration date: July 2003 Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 283,522 Counterpart contribution US\$ 286,000 Beneficiaries* projected. to one year 20.000 Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter. 27.726** Total beneficiaries to date; 102.553	
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Institutions participating:	Offices operating in the center:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor's Office • MIJ • OACP • Municipal Recreation and Sports Institution • UMATA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination Office • Municipal Family Affairs Office • Municipal Human Rights Representative • Human Rights Ombudsman's Office • Municipal Recreation and Sports Institution • Culture and Tourism Institute

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amazonía University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Work by Amazonía University • Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office • Library • Virtual library • Recreation room
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided assistance to displaced population, regarding psycho-social care and social work. ▪ Received complaints on human rights and International Humanitarian Law violations ▪ Establishment of the San Vicente del Caguán Association for the Displaced, headed by the Center's Coordination Office ▪ Celebrated Children's Day ▪ Organized sports competitions ▪ Families in Action Program ▪ Agreement with the Restrepo Barco Foundation, the UMTA and Amazonía University. in order to support a few productive and income-generating projects ▪ Cultural event to celebrate Mothers' Day ▪ Conference about abduction by the Gaula 	

PG3- 034 SAN GIL - SANTANDER		
Inauguration date: December 2003		
Budget:	USAID Contribution 303,345	US\$
	Counterpart Contribution 200,000	US\$
Beneficiaries* projected to one year: 20.000 Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter: 13.254** Total beneficiaries to date: 61.388		
Institutions participating: :		Offices operating in the center: :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mayor's Office ▪ MIJ ▪ OACP ▪ Libre University ▪ San Gil University ▪ Police ▪ Archdioceses 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination Office • Municipal Family Affairs Office • Municipal Human Rights Representative • Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office • Psychology consulting room • University Law Clinic • Mediation and Conciliation Unit • Police for Minors • Physical and virtual library • Recreation room • Auditorium
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visit of CCC employees to education institutions ▪ Workshop for women, heads of household ▪ Presentation by the Police about compliance with the decree that restricts circulation of minors at night ▪ Conference about domestic violence in the "Presentación" School ▪ Rally in the municipality of Pinchote ▪ Workshop about domestic violence for women heads of household ▪ Establishment of a work roundtable for assistance to displaced population 		

<p>Inauguration date: March 2004</p> <p>Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 269,987 Counterpart contribution US\$ 250,000</p> <p>Beneficiaries* projected to one year 12.800 Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter: 23.977** Total beneficiaries to date: 104.894</p>	
<p>Institutions participating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor's Office • Office of the First Lady • MIJ • OACP • Magdalena Medio Peace Program • Municipal Recreation and Sports Institute • Police • Cesar Governorship • ICBF • CEDRAL Corporation • Bucaramanga's Autónoma University 	<p>Offices operating in the center:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination Office • Municipal Family Affairs Office • Social Work by Bucaramanga's Autónoma University • IMDREC • Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office • Recreation room • Library • Psychology consulting room • Human Rights Ombudsman's Office • Office of the First Lady • Auditorium
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General maintenance to drainage systems and replacement of the tiles in the culture and recreation room. • Participation in the First Regional Youth Conference • Participation in the Second Departmental Workshop on Coexistence and Democratic Security • New Beginnings Program; "Senior citizens dance group" • Workshop and parallel activities on child and teenage pregnancy prevention • Celebration of Children's Day • Continued the establishment of schools for athletics, soccer and volleyball • Drafted the document "A leafy tree for boys and girls" under the coordination of the culture and recreation center • CCC employees visited the municipalities of Tamalameque and Gabarra • The Itinerant Recreation Room visited 10 schools in the municipality and five low income neighborhoods • Developed the Playing Program, coordinated by the Police • Developed the Children for the Municipal Council Program, with the Office of the First Lady • Developed the Protecting Myself Program, coordinated by the Municipal Family Affairs Office and the ICBF • Continued with the Itinerant Library Program • Initiated the Coexistence without Complaints and assistance on the paperwork necessary to obtain identification documents • Initiated the Senior Citizens Program • Presentations about domestic violence in the towns of Loma de Corredor, Puerto Patiño and Campo Amalia • Joined the "Cesar Governorship Tourism Program" • Radio Program "Peaceful City" • Presentation on child and teenage pregnancy prevention in Barranca Lebrija Recreation and games workshop for teachers of South Bolívar, in Rio Viejo • Nutrition Program for Senior Citizens by the Office of the First Lady 	

<p>Inauguration date: July 2003</p> <p>Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 283,522 Counterpart contribution US\$ 286,000</p> <p>Beneficiaries* projected: to one year 20.000 Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter: 31.317** Total beneficiaries to date: 106.356</p>	
<p>Institutions participating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor's Office • MIJ • OACP • Bolívar Governor's Office • ICBF 	<p>Offices operating in the center:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination Office • Culture and Recreation • Auditorium • Mediation and Conciliation Unit • Psychology consulting room • Social Programs • Municipal Education Office • Municipal Human Rights Representative Office • Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office • Community Development • Library
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General maintenance to the CCC by a contractor including the repair of walls and the pressure system room. • Itinerant recreation program • Coordinated environmental and cultural events • Provided training on psychoactive substances under the Colombia Futuro Program • Assistance programs for senior citizens • Awareness workshops carried out in restaurants in different towns • Accompaniment provided to the Health Secretary on the Program to Promote Rights and Peace Building Networks • Health and recreation rallies in surrounding neighborhoods • Visits by CCC employees and municipal councilors to the municipal prison to review the installations and verify if the inmates have public or private attorneys to defend them. • Visit to the Education Center of Santa Fe 	

PG3- 047 CANTAGALLO- SUR DE BOLIVAR

Inauguration date: June 2004

Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 196,782
Counterpart contribution US\$ 100,000

Beneficiaries* projected to one year **4.000**
Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter: **5.973****
Total beneficiaries to date. **27.458**



Institutions Participating:

- Mayor's Office
- Ecopetrol
- MIJ
- OACP
- ICBF
- Police

Offices operating in the center:

- Municipal Family Affairs
- Municipal Neighborhoods Disputes Office
- Municipal Human Rights Representative
- Psychology consulting room
- Social work
- Community Development Office
- Library
- Recreation room

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- Consulting on family law
- Complaints and assistance on the paperwork necessary to obtain identification documents
- Senior Citizens Program
- Women and Family Program
- Program for people with disabilities
- Program to provide assistance to displaced population
- Recreation program for senior citizens
- Handicrafts workshop
- Itinerant recreation program
- Program for people with disabilities who have the capacity to overcome
- Workshop on childbirth preparation
- Program to create businesses and generate employment

PG3- 055 LETICIA – AMAZONAS

Inauguration date: September 2004

Budget: USAID Contribution US\$
182,480
Counterpart Contribution US\$
150,000

Beneficiaries* projected to one year :**15.000**
Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter: **2.594****
Total beneficiaries to date. **22.028**



<p>Institutions Participating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor's Office • MIJ • OACP • Governor's Office • Police 	<p>Offices operating in the center:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Urban Oversight Office • Social work • Auditorium • Coordination office • Community Development and Indigenous Affairs Office • Municipal Family Affairs Office • Psychology consulting room • Cultural coordination
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lent the auditorium to several institutions such as the Mayor's Office, Security Administration Department (DAS in Spanish), ESAP, INDER and the Chamber of Commerce for their events • Meetings with the presidents of the Community Action Boards • Second outing of CCC employees to La Unión neighborhood where a day event was held on health, dentistry, hairdressing and other recreational activities • Visited the municipality of Puerto Nariño and the villages of Santa Sofía and Nazareth. • Psychology treatment to Colombians arrested in the Tabatinga prison in Brasil • Designed and printed a brochure to promote the services of the CCC • Visit to La Esperanza neighborhood to promote the services of the CCC • Presentations on domestic violence • Support to youth groups 	

PG3- 045 OCAÑA- NORTE DE SANTANDER		
<p>Inauguration date: July 2003</p> <p>Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 283,522</p> <p> Counterpart contribution US\$ 286,000</p> <p>Beneficiaries* projected: to one year 87.000 Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter: 11.581** Total beneficiaries to date. 14.834</p>		
<p>Institutions participating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor's Office • MIJ • OACP • Police • ICBF 	<p>Offices operating in the center:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination Office • Municipal Family Affairs Office • Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office • Recreation room • Library • Citizen Participation and Community Development • Auditorium • Psychology consulting room • Education Police 	

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- Produced the 2005 Action Plan with the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice
- Work with mothers who lead the Families in Action and the Community Mothers programs
- Participation in radio programs to disseminate the services of the CCC
- Visits to communities and neighborhoods within the framework of the Itinerant Recreation Room Program
- Story time Program
- Coexistence cinema
- Participation in the first rally for vulnerable sectors in Santa Cruz
- Celebration of Mothers' Day in the jail
- Organized and presented the Conflict and Domestic Violence Project
- Follow-up of the minors "night time curfew" decree
- Schools, senior citizen groups and youth groups visited the CCC to review the installations and find out about the services provided
- Visits to villages and neighborhoods of Ocaña
- Assistance to JAC presidents

PG3- 056 SONSON – ANTIOQUIA

<p>Inauguration date: June 2005</p> <p>Budget: USAID Contribution US\$ 295,146 Counterpart contribution US\$ 40,000</p> <p>Beneficiaries* projected to one year 16.000 Beneficiaries provided assistance during this quarter: 23.752** Total beneficiaries to date. 23.752</p>	
<p>Institutions Participating: Mayor's Office MIJ OACP Police ICBF</p>	<p>Offices operating in the center:</p> <p>Coordination Office Municipal Family Affairs Office Municipal Human Rights Representative Office Human Rights Ombudsman's Office Municipal Recreation and Sports Institution Culture and Tourism Institute Social Work desde la consejeria de familia Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office Library Virtual Library Recreation Room</p>

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THIS QUARTER

- In June 11, 2005 the CCC was inaugurated with the participation of First Lady of the Nation Mrs. Lina Moreno de Uribe, USAID Director Mr. Michael Deal and officials of the Embassy of the United States, the German Cooperation Agency, the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, OXY, IOM and the municipal administration.
- Promotion and visibility of the CCC among different population groups through audiovisual media.
- Implemented the "Wise Children Breeding Ground" Program
- Implemented the "Assisted Freedom" and "United Hands" Programs
- Coordinate sports tournaments in urban and rural areas
- Participated in the "Youth Frequency" Program
- Carried out the "Caña Brava" Regional Theatre Festival on June 3 – 8
- Celebrated the Peasant Families Day in June 5
- Carried out values training to beneficiaries of the "Families in Action"
- Program Radio programs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the two local radios

4.1.3.2 *Centers that are carrying out identification processes.*

During this quarter several meetings were held with USAID and the Ministry of the Interior and Justice to decide where the new citizen coexistence centers will be located. Visits have been made to the following areas:

- Arauquita, Department of Arauca
- San José del Guaviare, Department of Guaviare
- Pueblo Bello, Department of Córdoba

The establishment of new Citizen Coexistence Centers in the municipalities of Arauquita, San José del Guaviare and Pueblolbello is directly associated with the instructions of the Government of Colombia, which included seven strategic areas in the country where it is necessary to intervene in a coordinated manner with all the state entities.

These areas are affected by the violence as a result of the permanent presence of illegal armed groups therefore there are a large number of illegal crops. This situation results from the continuous absence of the central government in this area and its consequent institutional weakening, which is equally affected by the illegal armed groups.

As a result of the above, Arauca is considered the most violent department in the country and its capital, Arauquita, has the largest number of deaths caused by the violence at a regional level. This phenomenon specifically results form the lack of national order institutions associated with both formal and informal justice.

The proposal to establish a citizen coexistence center in this municipality results from the need to strengthen the institutional precedents through the offices and programs that are carried out within the framework of the National Citizen Coexistence Centers Program.

ARAUQUITA - ARAUCA

Geographical Location : Arauquita is located in the north of the Llanos Orientales of Colombia, in the border with Venezuela. The Arauca River, which flows from east to west and a number of streams flood the area during the rainy season.

General Information

Founded in:	August 1675
Became a municipality in:	1971
Altitude:	155 msnm
Average temperature:	28° C
Population:	45,000
Economic activities:	Petroleum, livestock, agriculture

OXY will finance part of the implementation of this citizen coexistence center. This municipality was visited by representatives of USAID, the Ministry of Interior and Justice, the Social Action Center and IOM in May 2. The lot that has been proposed to build the center has approximately 1,000 m² and is totally flat. There are a few installations in the lot that the municipal administration will demolish before building the center.

SAN JOSE DEL GUAVIARE - GUAVIARE

Geographical Location : The department of El Guaviare has 42,327 km² and its borders are as follows: the departments of Meta and Vichada in the north, Guainía and Vaupés in the west, Caquetá and Vaupés in the south and Meta and Caquetá in the east. The department is divided by the large basins of the Orinoco and the Amazon rivers. The department of Guaviare shares the Serranía de la Macarena National Park with Meta and the Chiribiquete National Park with Caquetá, and it has the La Fuga indigenous reservation.

General Information

Founded in:	1938
Altitude:	175 msnm
Average temperature:	26° C
Population:	70,000
Economic activities:	Livestock, agriculture

The main handicrafts are brooms and brushes made mainly by the indigenous people of palm fiber, the Chiquichiqui. The Guaviare River's inspection office is located in San José del Guaviare. The river allows navigation of small and large ships. Air traffic is one of the main sources of communication with two airports located in the municipalities of San José del Guaviare and in Miraflores, which allows for communication between both areas, with the rest of the region and with the capital. There are areas of unique beauty in this region such as the Sierra de Chiribiquete, which has been declared a national park. This area has spectacular vertical rock formations and a number of rivers surrounded by forests. Also, the Serranía de San José, the Inírida and Espejo rivers and the Sabana de Fuga, are important tourist attractions. In July 5, 1991 Colombia's new Political Constitution gave the Guaviare station departmental category.

The visit to this municipality took place on May 18 and 19. A meeting was held during which the Ministry of the Interior and Justice made a presentation about the Citizen Coexistence Centers, which are within the framework of the National Justice Houses Program. The Mayor's Office offered three different lots from which to choose to build the Center. The project will choose the best one for that purpose.

PUEBLOBELLO - CESAR

Geographical Location :Pueblo Bello is located in the northwestern area of the department of Cesar, approximately 56 km. from Valledupar, the capital of the department. Pueblo Bello is part of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta,

General Information

Altitude:	1.200msnm
Average temperature:	28° C
Population:	Approximately 23,500, of which 80% are Indians of the Arawuak culture; and 64% of the population (15,000) lives in the rural areas
Economic activities:	Livestock, agriculture

Urban areas have 100% public services coverage. In rural areas, however, water distribution reaches 30% of the population, sewage 15% and electricity 40%. The municipality is comprised of seven towns: Nabusimake, Las Minas de Iraka, La Honda, Nueva Colón, Palmorito and Yerwua. The following organizations are present in this municipality: Anti Hunger Action, Corperija and Prosierra.

The lot being offered by the Mayor's Office has approximately one hectare, is flat, and is located in the municipality's main road, across the municipal school. During the visit the municipal administration handed over the topographic and land assessments in order to make progress in the design of the project.



Libertad y Orden



MUNICIPIO	BARRANCABERMEJA (Santander)	SAN VICENTE DEL CAGUÁN (Caquetá)	AGUACHICA (Cesar)	CANTAGALLO (Bolívar)	MAGANGUE (Bolívar)	LETICIA (Amazonas)	OCAÑA (Norte de santander)	SONSÓN (Antioquia)	Total beneficiarios por oficina Abril- Junio 2005
Fecha inicio de Funcionamiento	16 de Junio de 2003	19 de Julio de 2003	14 de Diciembre de 2003	12 de Marzo de 2004	19 de Mayo de 2004	26 de Julio de 2004	26 de Abril de 2004	1 Mayo de 2004	
Periodo Reportado Abril - Junio 2005	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado	Acumulado
Inspección de Policía	919	0	1,197	1,145	70	1,045	1,150	2,493	384
Comisaría de Familia	5,833	251	2,006	1,742	171	0	151	485	163
Personería Municipal	22	502	394	0	392	7,963	0	0	10,802
Oficina Desarrollo Comunitario	0	0	0	405	241	764	70	2,120	9,842
Coordinación	368	2,192	291	432	0	0	0	0	3,600
Conciliación en Equidad	105	0	169	0	0	0	0	1,491	855
Consultorio Jurídico	105	0	426	0	0	0	0	0	274
Consultorios Trabajo social	239	0	0	521	143	4,311	89	0	531
Consultorios Psicológico	427	0	222	52	74	785	159	161	5,369
Biblioteca Física y virtual	2,027	0	2,114	2,735	2,132	4,528	0	1,901	2,108
Ludoteca (*)	8,017	274	4,117	12,318	2,750	4,887	0	1,457	17,536
Instituto Cultura y turismo	0	1,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,820
Instituto de Recreación y Deporte	0	9,200	0	855	0	0	0	0	1,553
Juntas de Acción comunal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,584
Juntas administradoras Locales	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red de Solidaridad Social UAO	2,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	436
Auditorio	0	826	1,590	3,410	0	2,178	975	1,062	2,771
Defensoría del Pueblo	0	903	0	202	0	0	0	0	10,791
Oficina de la Familia (Fiscalía de Menores)	0	130	728	0	0	0	411	0	1,105
Oficina de la Primera Dama	0	2,494	0	160	0	0	0	0	1,269
Min Protección social	0	0	0	0	0	806	0	0	2,654
Programas Especiales	0	4,663	0	0	0	3,050	0	0	806
Familias en Acción	0	5,108	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	7,713
Psicología organizacional	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,108
Oficina de Asamblea Comunitaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
Oficina de Jóvenes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	476
Otras	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
Total beneficiarios ABRIL- JUNIO 2005	21,487	27,726	13,254	23,977	5,973	31,317	2,594	11,581	160,922
ACUMULADO	78,346	102,553	61,388	104,894	27,458	106,356	22,028	14,834	541,609

4.2. Support to the initiatives of the Civil Society

Objective

Develop innovative peace building models to promote leadership and change the attitude of the population.

Support Strategies

- Victims and excluded population
- Children and youngsters
- Disseminate messages and the use of alternative media
- Income improvement

Summary:

Support has been provided for 53 projects with 45 NGOs. 47 have been concluded and 4 are on-going projects. 2 projects were approved during this quarter which will start being implemented in July 2005

PG3-077 Create Awareness among Communities that Host Displaced Population about Lawfulness and Democratic Governance

Counterpart: OAS Trust Fund

Beneficiaries: *Direct*: 400 demobilized soldiers of the illegal armed groups and community leaders and a radio audience of 4,000. *Indirect*: 20,000 relatives and residents of the targeted communities.

Geographical Coverage: Cúcuta (Norte de Santander), Montería (Córdoba), Turbo (Antioquia) and Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca)

Alliances: Galán School Corporation, Ministry of the Interior and Justice and offices of Mayors and Governors

Termination date: September 2005

Objective: Create awareness among communities in the four targeted areas that host displaced population in order to contribute to the strengthening of the social fabric, to democratic governance and to a culture of lawfulness.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

- Establish a team of local tutors whose main duties will be to: provide support to the project in administrative, logistic and education areas; diagnose, gather, process and analyze information; participate in the process to convene beneficiary population; and design curricula for local workshops and standardize it among other things.
- Define the project's context, which was consolidated *for tutors* during the first training workshop as follows: i) Formation Component: general structure according to the main topics and regional guidelines; and ii) Radio Component
- Radio programs - A meeting was held with the person in charge of radio in the Ministry of the Interior and Justice.
- Convene and select the participants among demobilized soldiers of the illegal armed groups and community leaders.
- Standardize the description of regional characteristics, including observations about the reintegration process.

RESULTS

- Of the 20 people interviewed in the four municipalities the local tutors selected were:
Montería: Juan Carlos Colmenares
Cúcuta: Juan Carlos Martínez
Turbo: Jesús Alberto Monsalve
Buenaventura: 9 applicants interviewed
- Initial curricula document discussed. Initial document with the activities proposed by the participants to the workshops.
- Produced 10 scripts and 10 others are being drafted, 5 interviews for the 10 testimonial programs, "cabezotes" are being produced.
- Profiles designed both for demobilized population and host communities; two communication pieces designed; and institutional support contacts made.
- Characterization documents by regions; baseline.

Following are the scheduled remaining activities which will be carried out during the next quarter:

- Workshops about local expectations
- Workshops with targeted groups
- First workshop with local management committees
- Workshops about the main topics by expert facilitators
- Regional workshops by local tutors
- Workshop facilitators' meeting
- Second workshop with local management committees
- Broadcasting radio programs
- Closeout activities in the regions

Comments:

- The Buenaventura project will be modified substantially due to the lack of security in the area and because the initiative did not reach the expected level of participation. The decision was made in agreement with the institutions that support the project.
- It is important to underscore that both the project and its implementation were discussed on a permanent basis with the Reintegration Division of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice and with the advisers appointed by that institution.

PG3- 074 Let's Sow Peace in the Family

Counterpart: Asocolflores

Projected Beneficiaries for two years: Direct: 21,000 persons

Indirect: 100,000 residents of the beneficiary municipalities

Beneficiaries through 5 June: Direct: 159 persons of 55 businesses

Geographical Coverage: Cundinamarca and Antioquia.

Alliances: 45 flower exports businesses located in Bogotá and 24 in east Antioquia.

Termination date: September 2007



Objective:

Contribute to build a culture of peace in the businesses and among the families and the community associated with Colombia's flower industry.

PROGRESS MADE DURING THIS QUARTER

During the April – June quarter great progress was made in the work to convene the businesses affiliated to Asocolflores and on selecting and training the facilitators for each firm. Following are some of the main developments:

- Preliminary evaluations were designed and carried out among the beneficiaries of the Project (workers, firms and community) to establish the baseline on issues associated with a culture of peace. The evaluation will be carried out again in the middle and at the end of the process.
- The initial evaluation for the businesses was restructured. Now it will be responded to by the director of the program in each of the flower farms and by community institutions.
- All the evaluations have been incorporated into a database for each group of facilitators

QUARTERLY SUMMARY	RESULTS
<p>A total of seven awareness meetings carried out. No more meetings have been organized because the goals established for the first year have been greatly exceeded. Therefore, registration of businesses and communities for this year is no longer available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eight formation field trips for the facilitators have been carried out. To date 106 facilitators, from 35 businesses and 4 municipalities of Cundinamarca, have been trained. In Antioquia 35 facilitators, from 20 businesses and 1 community, have been trained. In total 159 facilitators have been trained to date - 22,000 booklets and posters were produced; 21,000 will be given to the beneficiaries and 1,000 will be used to promote the program during different events. - Two banners were received, one for the events that take place in Antioquia and another one for the events in Bogotá. Currently they are being used to promote the program. - 200 new facilitators' guidelines were printed that include the appendixes designed at the beginning of the project. - During the two events programmed for the community, 36 persons registered to take the facilitators workshop in Cundinamarca and 12 people in Antioquia. - The training programs will reach 4,360 people in Cundinamarca and 1,420 people in Antioquia. The goals for community training established – at 3,000 users and 60 facilitators in three years -- have also been exceeded. 	<p>To date 12 individual consulting services have been provided to explain to the facilitators the new technical tools for evaluation and standardization established by the agreement 12 awareness meetings with businesses affiliated to Asocolflores so they join the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 awareness video produced. - 21,000 promotion posters designed and printed - 21,000 training booklets for beneficiaries designed and printed - 12 training workshops carried out for the facilitators. - 150 individual support sessions with the facilitators prior to the workshops for the workers  <p>Training workshop for facilitators 1-2 June, 2005</p>

PG3-073 Restorative Justice, Coexistence and Peace in Colombia

Implementing Institution: AlvarAlice Foundation and the Development and Peace in Valle Corporation
(Corporación para el Desarrollo y Paz del Valle –VALLENPAZ)

Geographical Coverage: 2 Departments, 12 municipalities²

- Alliances:**
- Javeriana University in Cali
 - Fundar del Valle
 - Axis Foundation
 - Valle del Lili Foundation
 - Ayudemos Foundation
 - Versalles Clinical Foundation
 - Bosconia (Centro Juvenil)
 - Semilla de Mostaza School
 - Center for Education, Culture and Science (*Centro para la Educación la Cultura y la Ciencia*)

Completion date: September 2007

Components: **Academic:** Implemented by Javeriana University in Cali **Urban:** Implemented by Paz y Bien Foundation and by the AlvarAlice **Rural.** implemented by the Vallenpaz Corporation

² Buenos Aires, Caloto, Corinto, Miranda, Padilla and Santander de Quilichao (Cauca), Cali, El Cerrito, Palmira, Florida, Jamundí and Pradera (Valle del Cauca)

Academic Component

Objective: Strengthen the capacity of the country's academic sector (universities) to incorporate and handle restorative justice concepts and practices.

Projected Beneficiaries for 2 years : 1,000 students and 75 professors
Law and Political Science of Javeriana University

Beneficiaries Provided Services 553 students and 44 professors

New Alliances: During this period the following alliances were made:

- The inter-institutional committee of the district where community and family actions are being implemented
- ICBF where the minors were referred to for protection
- Municipal Family Affairs Office and the Local Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Justice Court where families have been referred to in cases of domestic violence
- The Chamber of Commerce (La Casona) has supported the program by providing educational material such as the "Heirs of Ciudad de Cali Up, Cali Down (*Herederos de ciudad Cali arriba, Cali abajo*) donated to each office, and 50 tickets to watch Don Quijote at the Jorge Isaac Theatre.

Activities implemented during this quarter

- Training provided to the Paz y Bien Foundation work team with the implementation of two modules of the program proposed: *Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law and Peaceful Conflict Resolution and Non-Violence*. This training was carried out through weekly sessions of four hours on Mondays.
- Creating awareness about Restorative Justice in low income communities of Buenaventura.
- Training provided to the Paz y Bien Foundation work team by implementing one module of the program proposed: Constitution and State.
- Create awareness among students of several schools in Cali about Restorative Justice within the framework of the II Forum for Peace in Valle.
- Received the visit of a student of the Eastern Mennonite University of Virginia, who is taking a Masters Degree in Conflict Transformation. She travels under a Fulbright Commission Program researching on the community peace building processes and was interested in the Restorative Justice experience in Cali.
- Training the Paz y Bien Foundation work team through two sessions of the Constitution and State module and one session of the Restorative Justice model.
- Participation in the Seminar on Restorative Justice in the Justice Houses. Training on the following issues: a) Restorative Justice scenarios and processes: Case Studies; b) Restorative Justice Processes in the Justice Houses; c) Experiences on the reintegration of gang members and juvenile delinquents; d) demobilized youngsters, men and women and identification of areas; e) restorative applications.
- A meeting of professionals of Javeriana University in Bogotá took place to review the first draft of the curricula for Restorative Justice. Suggestions were made about the structure and the manner in which the document was edited and a decision was reached regarding the professionals who will be in charge of building the first modules for the Restorative Justice virtual academic program.
- The following was accomplished together with the Javevirtual Office of Javeriana University in Cali: designed the work plan and the methodology to establish the Restorative Justice virtual academic program, the methodology to build bi-module courses, and the work schedule and the studies plan for the academic program-
- The responsibilities of the experts in the production of the texts and coordination of the modules for the virtual academic program were redefined. The terms of the work contracts of the experts that will build the Restorative Justice Virtual Academic Program's modules were defined as well.

Indicators	Projected for 1 year	Result
Seminars about the concepts of Restorative Justice for national and international scholars and students	2	1
Professors participating	75	44
Students participating	1000	553
Events to provide consulting and support to programs	18	15
Interactive workshops to design the manuals and protocols	4	0
Workshops to design and study the curricula (two in Bogotá and one in Cali)	2	4

URBAN COMPONENT

Objective: Reduce the violence rate and promote restorative justice principles and practices as a basis for social, economic and cultural development programs that are being carried out in Districts 7, 14, 15 and 21 of Cali (an approximate population of 120,000)

Beneficiaries And Indicators (annex 3)

Activity	Comments
Entering the program and legalizing citizenship	<p>During this quarter the entry forms for the youngsters in the centers continue to be updated.</p> <p>During this period 273 youngsters have joined the program at the Assistance and Prevention levels. It was very difficult to close admissions since this is the only program that works with the youngsters from this approach offered in the sector</p> <p>In the Manuela Beltrán Center the entry forms have not been filled yet because they are still in the process to draw close to the youngsters.</p> <p>The entry forms are filled in once the youngsters have joined the program and they acknowledge that it is useful for their life project.</p> <p>In the Vallado Center it has not been possible to complete the information because the youngsters are reluctant to providing information</p>
Tutorials for youngsters and their families	<p>The following tutorial plans were carried out during this quarter: 8 in Marroquín 1(Center 1); 20 in Retiro (Center 4); three in Manuela Beltrán (Center 4)</p> <p>The 121 youngsters who are in the assistance level are being psychologically evaluated. These results are expected to serve to complete the tutorial plans. The 120 youngsters who are in the prevention level will be provided family accompaniment and the tutorials will be provided upon their request or that of their families.</p>
Building a project for their personal lives	<p>The process to evaluate their life projects continues and, in the case of the youngsters who are in the assistance level, it is expected to be finished by December. With the group that is in the prevention level the formation plan will continue to be developed in accordance with the characteristics of the group. Likewise, the achievements reached by the youngsters will be evaluated in December. During this period the work carried out is associated with autonomy.</p>
Culture, arts	<p>The main activity during this period was the field trip to the Jorge Isaac Theatre to watch Don Quijote. The youngsters of the Francisco School in Center 2, learned about the theory of colors and worked with dough because they are lacking concentration.</p>
Sports	<p>Norms are developed through soccer matches.</p>
Physical, mental and spiritual health (autonomy)	<p>The autonomy workshops continue to be held with the youngsters of the five centers and are expected to end in July. An evaluation will be performed that will be accompanied by a symbolic and artistic event that expresses the progress being made.</p>

Plan for the work with the families	These programs are carried out with the families of the youngsters in order to improve their environment. It has been observed that the families do not have time to participate in these programs. Among the families who do, however, their interest and the commitments they are establishing are noteworthy.
Restorative Justice Workshops	
Handling rage/finding self	These workshops were carried out within the framework of the process that is being carried by the new family counselors.
Restorative Justice	Professor Jorge Ordóñez initiated this cycle about the theory of the conflict. The structural elements of the conflict were analyzed in order to have better tools to make an assessment.
Workshops to establish a Restorative Justice support network	Three workshops were carried out to review the Committee's protocol and the commitments reached by each one of the institutions that are part of the network.
Primary and secondary education catch-up program	
Primary	All the youngsters of the program who are interested in resuming formal education are enrolled in a school and have completed the school year.
Secondary	During this period 11 youngsters of the program graduated from high school.
Training workshops	
Handicrafts/reevaluation	12 people graduated and seven of the women joined in a productive initiative. This group is under the women heads of household segment.
Carpentry	Six youngsters of the Francisco Esperanza program graduated.
Operating industrial high couture sewing machines	18 women of the displaced population segment graduated. Of this group nine women were contacted to work in an industrial clothing workshop.
Hairdressing and Beauty	Two youngsters of the Francisco Esperanza center (Center 3) graduated.
Bakery	One youngster of the Francisco Esperanza program graduated and will be contacted to involve him in the micro-credit process.
Artistic paper	Five women are being trained and they will be contacted to involve them in the micro-credit process.
Business management workshops	
Inter-Institutional Relations	The protocol of the network is being reviewed in order to emphasize the proposal for the restorative justice academic formation that will be implemented by the Paz y Bien Foundation.
Standardize the instruction to replicate the workshops	The handbook for the restorative justice formation plan has already been designed.
Knowledge transfer	The projects that IOM has carried out in this area in Barrancabermeja (OFP and Let's Buy Together) will be visited to know about the lessons learned.

RURAL COMPONENT

Objective: Create and consolidate a citizen coexistence center in the rural areas affected by the armed conflict in the municipalities covered by the project to strengthen participative democracy and restorative justice, stop and/or reduce the effects of the armed conflict, build social capital and find peace.

Groups

Group 1 (Cali's rural areas)
 Group 2 (Santander de Quilichao; Miranda, Corinto and Padilla);
 Group 3 (Jamundí, Buenos Aires)

Beneficiaries And Indicators (annex 3)

1.- Project Planning and Administration Component

Activities	Activities implemented during the month	Accumulated implemented activities
Present the project to the municipal administrations and select the families		82 meetings to present the project as follows: 31 with group 1; 30 with group 2; 21 with group 3
Present the project to the communities		22 meeting to present the project and to classify the area with group 1, 44 meeting in group 2 and 22 meetings with group 3.
Design the operating plan		Implemented the survey to characterize and define the plan
Build the operating plan		Characteristics and operating plans designed.
Disseminate the operating plan		58 meetings to disseminate the project
Actions with the mayors' offices	5 meetings took place with the Jamundí municipal administration to reach agreement on its investment in the storage center and with the Florida and Pradera municipal administrations to establish their participation in the participative budget program.	31 meetings with the municipal administrations to define the agreements, the technicians who will provide support, the intervention approach and the regional marketing strategies.
Internal group meetings	4 meetings	24 internal meetings of the work groups to follow-up and monitor the project.
Training workshops for the operating team	1 parental skills workshop	17 training workshops on development planning, qualit indicator of life (ICV) social networks, local development, fruit trees management, security, baseline, Excel, database, agroforestry models, team work and parental skills.

Follow-up and Monitoring

1 General follow-up meeting	1 meeting	18 meetings with the operating team 9 meetings with the group coordinators
General meetings to design the conceptual framework for each component and subcomponent of the project		28 meetings with the members of the different components to strengthen the approach in each work area.
Operating committee meetings	1 meeting	2 meetings with the primary committee
Follow-up and evaluation field trips		5 follow-up meetings carried out by the project's general rural coordinators; one of them with the presence of IOM.

2.- Peace Building and Comprehensive Rights Component

Activities	Activities implemented during the month	Accumulated implemented activities
Surveys to calculate the ICV	4 ICV activities implemented in Santander, 3 in Jamundí and 2 in Palmira	205 surveys conducted in Palmira, Santander, Jamundí and Buenos Aires and 79 families in the municipalities of Palmira, Santander and Jamundí with calculated ICV

Social Evaluation Cartography Meetings	15 social evaluation and cartography meetings carried out	24 evaluation meetings conducted in Palmira, Padilla and Santander de Q.
Democracy and Social Capital Subcomponent		
Inter-Institutional Committees		4 committees established in three groups, 1 inter-institutional committee meeting carried out in Palmira, 1 in Padilla and 1 in Buenos Aires.
Community Organization and Leadership Subcomponent		
Training	14 workshops carried out	71 training workshops on solidarity organization and economy in groups 1, 2 and 3
Meetings to discuss local problems; establishment of oversight committees	4 meetings carried out	23 meetings for organizational consulting in the municipalities of Jamundí, Buenos Aires, Palmira, Pradera, Florida, Santander, Padilla, and Florida.
Organizational Consulting (creating organizations and consolidating existing ones)	5 consulting services provided	30 organizational consulting services provided to define the functions of the oversight committees and to encourage marketing and production organizations
Training on Conflict Resolution	1 forum about conflict and peace and 5 training workshops on conflict management and resolution	19 conflict resolution workshops and one forum about conflict and peace in Jamundí
Visits to the homes – Living plans	85 families	85 families of Pradera, Palmira and Florida design their personal projects
3. Economic and social Reactivation component		
Activities	Activities implemented during the month	Accumulated implemented activities
Business Consulting	10 consulting services provided	52 consulting services provided in Buenos Aires, Santander, Palmira, Pradera and Florida on billing and product marketing
Financial reports		21 financial reports produced
Board meetings/assembly	5 meetings	14 Palmira, Pradera and Florida peasant organizations' board meetings
Training (planning and accounting)	17 workshops conducted in Palmira, Pradera and Florida	29 training workshops on planning and accounting
Board meetings	4 meetings with Corpo Buenos Aires y Asoprocama	33 meetings carried out
New rotating fund credits approved	5 credits approved in Florida	41 credits approved
Payment agreements	9 visits made in Pradera	6 meeting to reach agreement on payment and 72 outstanding balance collection visits in the municipalities of Buenos Aires, Florida and Pradera.
Food Security Subcomponent		
Inspection visits		21 inspection visits
Property planning	17 property planning conducted	17 property planning assistance in Palmira
Consulting services for the creation of technical and planning committees for the productive project	-----	9 consulting services provided

Tours to learn about other experiences		1 tour with the participation of farmers in group 3
Technical assistance visits	41 visits	293 technical assistance visits
Organic fertilizers workshop	23 training workshops carried out	91 training workshops on fruit tree management, bio prepared organic fertilizers, agroforestry systems, vegetable garden and nutrition and production loans
Technical assistance	5 technical assistance services provided in Pradera and Palmira.	6 technical assistance services for the establishment of technical committees, interest adjustment and production models 5 technical assistance services provided on production registry

Commercial Production Subcomponent

Sowing planning		2 meetings on sowing planning in Palmira with the farmers of Cabuyal and Toche.
Commercial training in Santander	16 workshops carried out in Santander de Quilichao, Florida and Corinto.	41 training workshops on markets and fruit and vegetable varieties, post-harvest management, fertilizing citric plants, sowing planning and product packing and transportation.
Technical assistance to commercial farms	85 visits to Corinto, Palmira, Santander and Buenos Aires.	181 marketing technical assistance visits

Marketing Subcomponent

Commercial assistance (delivery and visits)	6 technical assistance services in Florida, Corinto, Santander and Buenos Aires 10 product delivery to supermarkets	59 technical assistance 10 product delivery to supermarkets
Commercial training I	6 workshops carried out in Palmira, Corinto, Santander and Buenos Aires	23 commercial training

Environment and Reforestation Subcomponent

Delivery of trees	1 delivery in Pradera of 478 trees	7 deliveries of trees in Pradera and Florida
Environmental outings		4 visits to the three groups to classify the environmental problems.
Technical assistance to build nurseries		2 technical assistances to build nurseries

PG3- 076 Socioeconomic integration of wheel chair users in southwest Colombia

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries 1,200, and Indirect beneficiaries: 6,000 relatives

Objective:

- Social and labor integration of the population that uses wheel chairs in Southwest Colombia. A workshop to produce wheel chairs will be created along with complementary programs.
- Creation of a reception and support system starting with the first contact with the individual until his/her social and labor integration.
- Design a cushion for the wheel chairs with high quality and low cost materials locally available.
- Start a laboratory to test the wheel chairs.
- Promote a wheel chair users organization with the philosophy of living independent lives.
- Exchange of experiences and knowledge among professionals, trainers, disabled persons and their families with US professionals.

ACTIVITIES

1. Course to produce a prototype wheel chair directed to operators and employees of the University of Valle 's School of Engineering. The course was carried out from March 29 to April 15 2005.

Following are the participants to the training program:

- 5 project operators
- 2 students of the University of Valle (mechanical engineering)
- Mr. Guillermo Klusman.
- Maria Cristina Moya (Occupational Therapist)
- Teachers of the University of Valle

2. Hired personnel to produce the wheel chairs:

The five operators who received training were hired. The two students of University of Valle were hired as technical assistants 2 and 3 according to the budget.

Regarding Mr. Guillermo Klusman, his technical assistance contract will be suspended due to his lack of coordination, commitment, responsibility and interest during the workshop.

3. It was decided to organize the work area in the Valle Regional Rehabilitation Corporation after having reviewed several other options that did not meet the budget assigned by the project for that purpose. The area was adapted and the equipment and tools necessary for production were purchased. 19 wheelchairs have been cut and the matrixes required are expected to be in shortly in order to expedite production. The cost of one wheel chair has been established at approximate US\$200, with the possibility of reducing it.

4. The agreement of the University of Valle with the Valle Regional Rehabilitation Corporation was signed.

5. The brochure with information about the project was published.

6. The guidelines of the technical advisory committee were taken out.

7. Computers were purchased.

8. A press conference took place with the support of the municipal administration.

9. Chris Howard visited for a week for technical follow-up of the process.

Work the Independent Living Committee continued. The project was disseminated and the conditions of the wheel chair users were evaluated.

PLANS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUARTER

1. Carry out the course about wheel chair management and independent living.
2. Follow-up to the use of the anti-bedsores cushion to initiate production.
3. Establish the technical advisory committee and the general advisory committee for the project.
4. Initiate marketing and sale.
5. Start the tests to measure the quality of the chairs in the School of Engineering in the University of Valle.
6. Project dissemination.
7. Contest to decide on a name for the wheel chair.

PG3- 086 El Golombiao, the Game of Peace

Counterpart: Colombia Joven Presidential Program

Beneficiaries: Direct: 26,000 youngsters Indirect: 100,000 residents of the beneficiary municipalities

Geographical Coverage: 60 municipalities in the departments of Nariño, Cauca, Putumayo, Magdalena Medio, Antioquia, Chocó, Sucre, Bolívar, Córdoba.

Alliances: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), German Cooperation Agency GTZ, mayors' offices

Starting date: July 2005 **Termination date:** June 2006

Objectives: The youngsters incorporate peaceful coexistence practices into their daily lives thus affecting the perception of them by the community

DESCRIPTION

Phase I .Of El Golombiao the Game of Peace was implemented between October 2004 and January 2005. The main duty during this phase was to implement the methodology of the game with youngsters from the ages of 14 to 26. The project was implemented by a national technical team and was 100% financed by national partners. Intervention took place in 39 municipalities in 8 departments of the country; 18,907 persons were benefited by the project, of which 80% are youngsters.

Phase II, whose main objective is to implement the methodology of the game at a local level, is expected to establish alliances between the public and the private sector and regional civil society organizations and/or municipalities interested in the game. The purpose is to establish alliances and join efforts and resources to strengthen the social fabric, improve the institutions' response capacity and guarantee sustainability of the project.

The second phase of this project will be implemented through the Citizen Coexistence Centers.

PG3- 088 Encounter of Indigenous Youngsters of North Cauca

Counterpart: Association of Indigenous Councils (*Cabildos Indígenas*) of Northern Cauca -- ACIN

Beneficiaries: **Direct:** 5,000 indigenous youngsters from 16 reservations and peasants of North Cauca;
Indirect: 25,000 relatives of the beneficiary youngsters

Geographical Coverage: Municipalities of Buenos Aires, Caloto, Corinto, Jámbalo, Miranda, Santander and Toribío, in the department of Cauca

Alliances: Jámbalo Mayor's Office

Starting date: July 2005 **Termination date:** August 2005

Objective: Strengthen the social network in Northern Cauca, especially regarding the organization capacity of young Indians and peasants

DESCRIPTION

The current situation in the country, especially in northern Cauca, is threatening the indigenous communities, their culture and their traditions and the youngsters are the most vulnerable. Therefore, it is necessary to continue strengthening their organization and education processes by providing opportunities for them to meet, evaluate, reflect, analyze and project alternatives and make commitments for joint work. The 4-day Northern Cauca Juvenile Conference will be attended by 5,000 indigenous and peasant youngsters who will: carry out activities to evaluate their organization processes; reflect and analyze the Colombian conflict; jointly define alternatives; and continue to give impetus to the plans of the community and those of the youngsters.

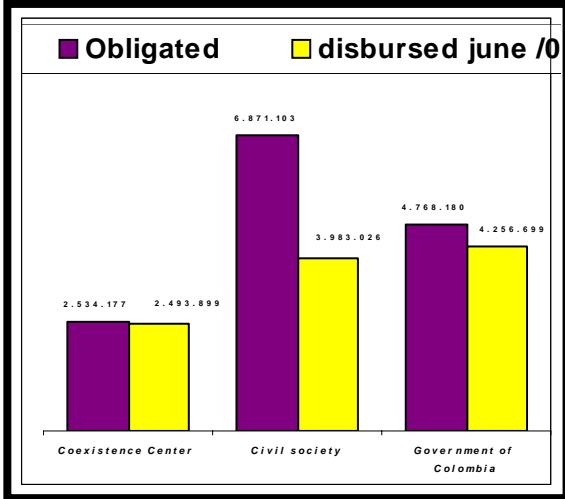
V. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Implemented budget by component

This table shows the total resources disbursed by USAID to support projects for a total of US\$ 18.837.201 together with the amounts agreed upon for each component. A total of **US\$14.173.460** has been committed; through June 30 2005 **US\$10.733.624**

IMPLEMENTING	DONATION	COMPROMETIDO	BALANCE	DISBURSED JUNE/05
Peace Grant Fund	18.837.201	14.173.460	4.663.741	10.733.624
I. Support the Colombian Government	10.638.262	7.302.357	3.335.905	6.750.599
Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	5.304.513	3.430.274	1.874.239	2.981.525
Institutional Strengthening	972.244	748.707	223.537	622.633
High Commisioner Advisors/Ministry of the Interior and Justice	903.537	680.000	223.537	558.756
Projects	68.707	68.707	0	63.877
Co-existence National System	2.185.403	1.215.573	969.830	1.025.386
Projects/ Community Radios	697.675	483.573	214.102	503.534
Local Self-Determination	1.487.728	732.000	755.728	521.852
Negociación y verificación	2.146.866	1.465.994	680.872	1.333.506
OAS	585.900	585.994	-94	568.191
Accompaniment and Monitoring System	1.560.966	880.000	680.966	765.315
Land Mines Observatory	630.561	343.906	286.655	390.594
Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs	1.203.188	994.000	209.188	884.581
Citizen Coexistence	3.500.000	2.534.177	965.823	2.493.899
II. Initiatives of the Civil Society	8.198.939	6.871.103	1.327.836	3.983.025
Civic Education , Conflict Resolution and human Rigths	4.811.923	3.484.087	1.327.836	3.004.876
Local initiatives forums/campaigns			0	
Completed project status	3.086.923	3.127.087	-40.164	3.004.876
Civic Education	575.000	32.000	543.000	0
Assistance to victims and socially excluded groups	600.000	75.000	525.000	0
Conflict Resolution	300.000	0	300.000	0
Human Rights and Peace	250.000	250.000	0	0
The private sector in conflict prevention and peace building	3.387.016	3.387.016	0	978.149
Vallenpaz- GDA	1.762.000	1.762.000	0	562.788
Asocoflores - GDA	900.000	900.000	0	142.912
Whirlwind	503.153	503.153	0	100.000
Restorative Justice	125.000	125.000	0	125.024
Ideas for Peace Foundation	96.863	96.863	0	47.425

The graphs show the financial implementation of the Program, both regarding committed resources as well as disbursed resources



- USD \$2,534,177 was obligated for the Citizen Coexistence Centers component to build nine centers. This total corresponds to 18% of the total resources and through June 2005 US\$2,493,899, or 98%, of the total obligated for this component, has been disbursed through June 2005.
- USD \$6,874,240 was obligated for the Civil Society component, equivalent to 48% of the total resources. US\$3,983,026, or 58% of the total obligated for this component, was disbursed through June 2005.
- Under the Support to the Government of Colombia USD\$4.768.180 were obligated, equivalent to 34% of the total of the Program; 89% of these funds, or USD\$4,256,699, have already been disbursed.

DEPARTAMENTOS	DISBURCED JUNE/05	%
Amazonas	224.725	2,1%
Antioquia	1.578.356	14,7%
Arauca	35.598	0,3%
Atlántico	8.219	0,1%
Bolívar	748.943	7,0%
Boyacá	48.500	0,5%
Caldas	16.184	0,2%
Caquetá	379.645	3,5%
Casanare	13.269	0,1%
Cauca	737.638	6,9%
Cesar	662.898	6,2%
Chocó	96.587	0,9%
Córdoba	216.050	2,0%
Cundinamarca	669.036	6,2%
Guainía	8.878	0,1%
Guaviare	15.469	0,1%
Huila	36.445	0,3%
Magdalena	16.843	0,2%
Meta	300.115	2,8%
Nacional	1.855.373	17,3%
Nariño	60.352	0,6%
Norte de Santander	417.573	3,9%
Putumayo	49.357	0,5%
Quindío	48.400	0,5%
Risaralda	45.679	0,4%
San Andrés y Providencia	50.264	0,5%
Santander	1.060.491	9,9%
Sucre	7.773	0,1%
Tolima	7.773	0,1%
Valle	1.317.193	12,3%
TOTALES	10.733.623	100,0%

Percentages disbursed per department

The departments with the highest disbursement percentages are Antioquia with 14.7%, Santander with 9.9% and Valle del Cauca with 12.3% since the projects being implemented correspond to self-determination, the citizen coexistence centers and the follow-up and monitoring system, which contribute to support the Government of Colombia (Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and the Advisory Council for Special Programs). Likewise, support is provided to institutions of the civil society, such as the Vallenpaz/Alvaralice Foundation in Valle del Cauca and Northern Cauca.

Furthermore, 17.3% of the projects carried out at a national level are to continue strengthening government institutions -- such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the Reintegration Program of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice and the Advisory Council for Special Programs – to put together the Follow-up and Monitoring System and to support the OAS in following up the negotiations with the paramilitary.

VI. ACTION PLAN FOR THE NEXT QUARTER -

I. Support to the Government of Colombia

1.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

- Continue to implement the follow-up and monitoring system for possible demobilizations.
- Design and start-up of the Reference and Opportunities Centers (CROs in Spanish)
- Accompaniment and technical assistance for the project that will be implemented with the OAS and the Galán Corporation to strengthen the communities where the demobilized paramilitary forces have relocated.
- Implement the self-determination projects that have already been identified and agreed upon with the community.
- Jointly identify the new municipalities that will be targeted for the self-determination projects

1.2. Ministry of the Interior and Justice/ Reintegration Program

- Hire the professionals that will work for the Reintegration Program
- Facilitate transportation and per diem for those professionals as required
- Provide support for the implementation of the television program to create awareness among the population about the peace process.

1.3 Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs

- Monitoring and accompaniment of newly approved projects such as the extension of the project of the Antioquia Rehabilitation Committee and the project to strengthen this Office.
- Hire the professional team that will work with the Program.

1.4 Landmines Observatory

- Draft the agreement for Program extension in order to decentralize the Anti Landmines Information System
- Carry out the Civil Society Forum about landmines prevention together with the Observatory

1.5 Citizen Coexistence Centers

- Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of the Interior to create networks among the different centers.
- Prepare together with the Ministry of the Interior the agenda for the First Encounter of Professionals of the Citizen Coexistence Centers, in October 2005.
- Provide technical support to the citizen coexistence centers in the design of the beneficiaries and cases databases aimed at preparing more accurate reports and prevent duplication.
- Implement the second phase of the community awareness project associated with the centers.
- Together with the Ministry of the Interior and Justice set up meetings with the municipal councils and the mayors' offices so that they provide resources for the centers so they may become sustainable.
- Together with the Ministry of the Interior identify the areas where the next five centers will be established and find co-financing for same.

II. Support to the Initiatives of the Civil Society

- Identify the new projects of the civil society that will provide comprehensive assistance to the communities.
- To involve the private sector in the projects identified in order to provide continuity and sustainability.
- Support initiatives associated with reparation to the victims.

- Implement community strengthening projects in the demobilized concentration zones with a strong emphasis on reconciliation.
- Continue to support initiatives aimed at organizing and defending territories that belong to Indigenous communities.
- Support initiatives aimed at strengthening institutionality and legality.

VII ANNEX

Annex 1	Financial Status Report
Annex 2	Document is the approved budget with its corresponding activities
Annex 3	List of Projects
Annex 4	Final report presented by the social worker of the self determinative Project
Annex 5	Beneficiaries And Indicators
Annex 6	Coexistence booklet of the High Commissioner for Peace
Annex 7	CD Conclusions of the International Restorative Justice Seminar

**INFORME FINAL
ACOMPAÑAMIENTO SOCIAL AL PROYECTO “ADECUACIÓN ACUEDUCTO
EN EL CORREGIMIENTO DE PUERTO LÓPEZ, MUNICIPIO DE EL BAGRE,
ANTIOQUIA”**



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1. CARACTERIZACION DE LA POBLACION DEL CORREGIMIENTO DE PUERTO LOPEZ

1.1 INTRODUCCION

Ante la dura época por la que atraviesa el país, surgen infinidad de propuestas para alcanzar la construcción de una nueva nación; pero ¿Cuántas de aquellas instituciones, estamentos y/o personas, basan su trabajo en realidades, en donde el conflicto armado es incansable en cada uno de los días que transcurren, el temor por sus vidas se convierte en un hecho de su cotidianidad, así como saber que viven en un pueblo donde es incierto el futuro de sus hijos... donde no saben en quien confiar, entre otros más de sus permanentes cuestionamientos. A pesar del acérrimo entorno dónde transcurren sus vidas, el soñar con que algún día vendrán mejores aires para Puerto López, hace parte de sus desvelos y es la esperanza que los hace transfigurar sus tristezas, en parranda y alegría.

Por tanto, con este escrito se pretende relacionar una breve reseña histórica, así como un fragmento de aquellos sentires innatos de los pobladores del Corregimiento de Puerto López, con quienes se tuvo la oportunidad de convivir por el término de tres meses.

Para la recolección de esta información, se diligenció una encuesta de información básica, tomando una muestra de 45 familias, representando a un número de 252 habitantes del Corregimiento, 117 hombres y 135 mujeres (entre niños, niñas, jóvenes, adultos y adultos mayores), las cuales fueron escogidas aleatoriamente. Así mismo, estos datos recogidos, fueron complementados con la observación participativa de la Consultora Social.

Por último, la invitación a todos aquellos que conozcan esta información, está fundamentada en continuar la búsqueda de herramientas y mecanismos, que permitan fortalecer a los ciudadanos que se encuentran en medio de un conflicto, con el fin de que sean gestores en sus entornos sociales de su propio progreso y beneficio común.

1.2 RESEÑA HISTORICA



VIVIENDA UBICADA A ORILLAS DEL RIO TIGÜI, PUERTO LOPEZ

Ubicada entre las estribaciones de la Serranía de San Lucas y en la línea divisora de El Bagre y Zaragoza; desde el año de 1967, por los meses de Diciembre y Enero, llegaron procedentes de Caucasia y Montelibano, los campesinos EUFEMIO CASTILLO Y JOSE CONTRERAS, quienes iniciaron la colonización de las tierras que hoy comprenden el Corregimiento de Puerto López.

La primera actividad económica en la región, se generó de los cultivos de arroz, maíz, plátano, yuca y ñame; así mismo se inició la explotación de maderas finas, las cuales fácilmente se comercializaban en los mercados de El Bagre, Magangue y Barranquilla, por medio del transporte fluvial por el río Tigüí, único medio de comunicación en esos tiempos.

Posteriormente llegó el Señor Cleto Morales, procedente de Planeta Rica y en predios de José Contreras construyó su casa pajiza, como la de sus compañeros, siendo este un gran acontecimiento: “*tres primeras casas, un puerto de canoas, un aserradero y dos rajaderas de leña...*” momento en el cual Cleto Morales propone a José Contreras la fundación de un pueblo en ese lugar, ya que reunía todas las condiciones poseer buen agua, ser tierra apta para la siembra, tener la vía del río para comunicarse con la cabecera de El Bagre y con el tiempo, construir una carretera; desconfiado, Contreras, se negó, alegando no contar con gente suficiente para esa idea.

El Sr. Cleto, continuo con su visión futurista, trayendo 15 familias de su natal Planeta Rica y vecinas de poblaciones como: Montelibano, Caucasia y Pueblo Nuevo.

En el año de 1973, para el mes de agosto, se reunieron todos los moradores, procedieron a trazar calles y plaza, fundando su pueblo...

Ven la necesidad de organizarse, planteando la conformación de su Junta de Acción Comunal, con el fin de buscar salidas para mejorar las condiciones de vida de los pobladores. Esta primera junta estuvo bajo la batuta del señor Cleto Morales, con la cual surgió la iniciativa de construir la escuela, contando con el apoyo del Alcalde municipal, Rafael López Mejía, en ese entonces dicha población hacia parte del municipio de Zaragoza, al igual que El Bagre, el se encontraba en el orden de Corregimiento.

Inicia labores el Establecimiento, en el año de 1976; en ese mismo año, se le dio el nombre de Puerto López al poblado, ya que uno de los fundadores, era gran admirador del presidente Alfonso López Michelsen.

En el año de 1979, se eleva a Corregimiento, por el consejo municipal de Zaragoza, siendo el primer Inspector el Sr. Geomiro Mena.

Inicia una nueva década y con ella la explotación del oro, la cual se escalona como la principal fuente económica en la región, en un segundo lugar se encuentra la ganadería, seguida de la agricultura y explotación de madera.

En el año de 1981 dicho Corregimiento, hace parte del recién fundado municipio de El Bagre, trayendo consigo el aumento de la nómina de empleados públicos a cinco (5) personas, así: Inspector de Policía, Enfermera del Puerto de Salud, aseadora y dos maestros para la escuela.

En el año de 1984, se organiza la Junta de la Defensa Civil; además se establecen asociaciones de carácter benéfico como:

Asociación de Padres de Familia del colegio

Sindicato de Braceros

Comité de trabajo pro- Camino hacia Chicamoque

Comité pro- Acueducto y matadero

Junta pro- Acción Católica (encargada de recolectar los fondos para la construcción de la iglesia).

En este mismo año, se conforma la Cooperativa Campesina de Chicamoque, con el fin de disminuir, el alto costo de vida, pagando mejor el oro y vendiendo con precios más asequibles los artículos de primera necesidad; de la misma forma generó empleos a arrieros, aserradores, ebanistas y campesinos.

1.3 ANÁLISIS DEL CONTEXTO

El Corregimiento de Puerto López, dista de El Bagre 25.8 Km. por carretera en regular estado, sin pavimentar; a lo largo de la vía se hallan los parajes: *Borrachera, La Bonga, EL Verrugoso y Las Negritas*. Además atraviesa el caño “Mojao” y las quebradas *La Sardina, Villa Chica, La de Borrachera, La Negra, Caño Claro y La Negrita*.

Dentro de las autoridades legales, en el corregimiento se cuenta con la Inspección de Policía, a cargo de una Inspector; contando en el municipio de El Bagre con las dependencias de la Alcaldía, como gubernamental delegado.



PARQUE PRINCIPAL DE PUERTO LOPEZ. AL FONDO DE DERECHA A IZQUIERDA: OFICINA DEL ACUEDUCTO, CENTRAL TELEFONICA E INSPECCION DE POLICIA.

La Junta de Acción Comunal, se encuentra vetada para su funcionamiento, debido al incumplimiento en la entrega de los informes financieros de su gestión al estamento Departamental. Su liquidación se efectuó en el mes de agosto del año 2004 y tendrá un término de dos (2) años dicha sanción.

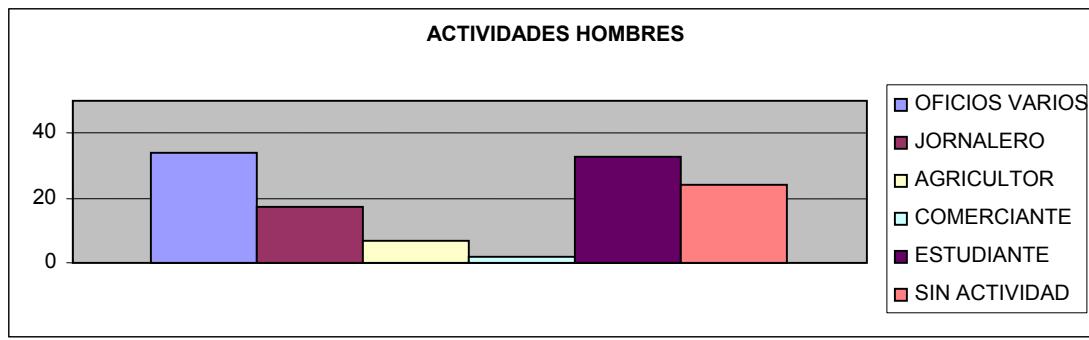
Actualmente cuenta con 3.587 habitantes, como población civil, sin contar con el número de habitantes pertenecientes a un grupo armado ilegal

1.4 ECONOMIA



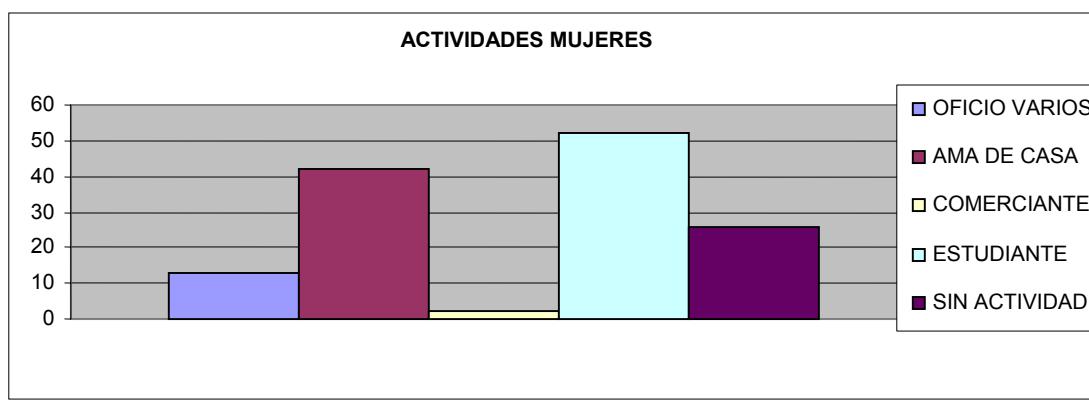
Un alto porcentaje de la población es flotante, siendo uno de los factores influyentes para dicho fenómeno, los tipos de actividad económica en la región: el mayor porcentaje de hombres se desempeñan en oficio varios, dentro de los cuales se encuentran actividades ilícitas en cultivos, barequeo o minería a baja escala, moto taxistas, galleros, entre otros; en segundo nivel se encuentra la inactividad, esto debido al proceso que llevan los cultivos ilícitos, ya que no requieren de una constante ocupación debido a su periodo de crecimiento, extendido en un término de 3 meses para la nuevamente sembrar; El ser jornalero es la tercer ocupación predominante en la zona. Por último encontramos los campesinos dedicados al cultivo de plátano, ñame, arroz y yuca y a los comerciantes legales entre los cuales e encuentran restaurantes, almacenes de variedades y tiendas de comestibles.

(VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: ACTIVIDADES HOMBRES).



Con respecto a las mujeres, el mayor número de estas (31,65%), de acuerdo a la muestra tomada, se dedican a servir su hogar o amas de casa; el segundo lugar (9,63%), lo ocupan los oficios varios, como lavanderas, parteras, empleadas del servicio doméstico, cocineras en campamentos de mineros o cultivos ilícitos, así como empleadas de bares y/o cantinas. El menor porcentaje lo encontramos en las comerciantes legales el 1,48%.

(VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: ACTIVIDADES MUJERES).



Con estas cifras se puede visionar la importancia que tiene para la economía del Corregimiento las actividades ilícitas, generando un alto costo de vida.

1.5 EDUCACION

La Institución Educativa de Puerto López, cuenta con aprobación hasta el grado 9º de bachillerato, razón por la cual un alto número de jóvenes no culminan sus estudios y otros migrar de la región.

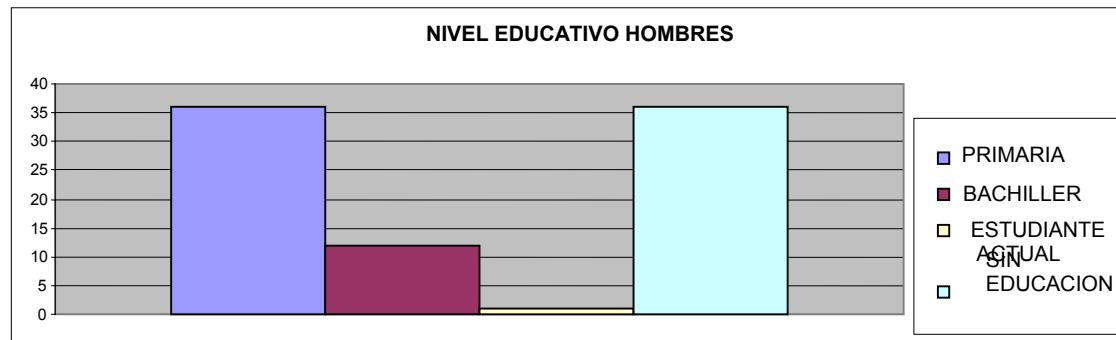
Sin embargo, al realizar la encuesta sobre actividades ocupacionales, se encontró que los mayores porcentajes, discriminando hombres y mujeres, están aquellas personas que se encuentran actualmente estudiando, 29.06%, hombres y 38.62%, mujeres. (VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: ACTIVIDADES HOMBRES y MUJERES).

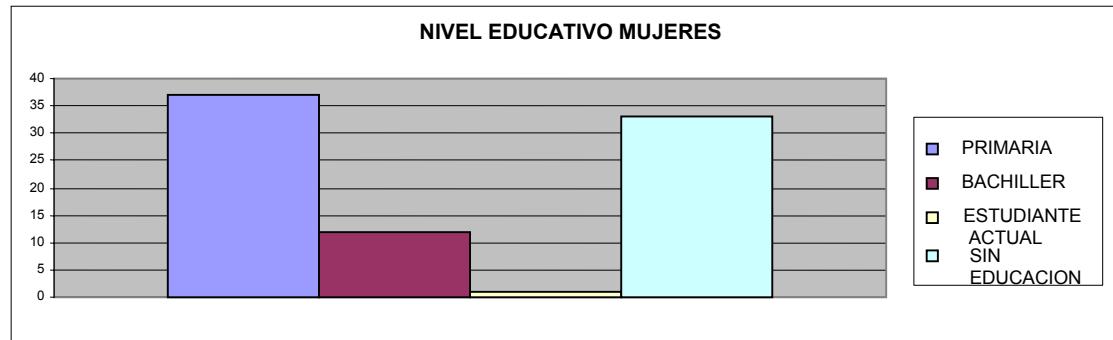


INSTITUCION EDUCATIVA PUERTO LOPEZ.

Pero a pesar de encontrar altos porcentajes de habitantes estudiando, se consideran mínimas las expectativas para el desarrollo socioeconómico y de formación de los jóvenes y adultos en el corregimiento, ya que no existen otro tipo de instituciones o centros educativos en el Corregimiento.

Por otra parte encontramos un bajo número de personas con algún grado de bachillerato cursado, tanto en hombres como en mujeres y si un alto número de analfabetas y en un término medio encontramos a la población que ha tenido la posibilidad de cursar algún año de la primaria. (VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: NIVEL DE EDUCACION HOMBRES Y MUJERES).

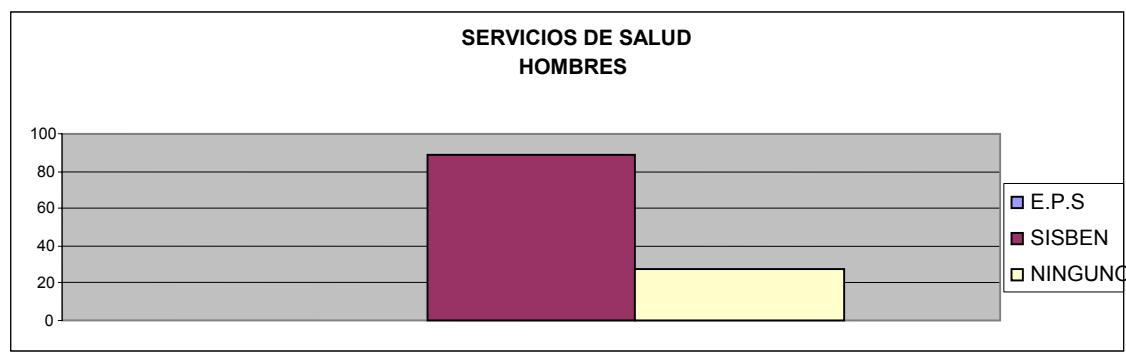


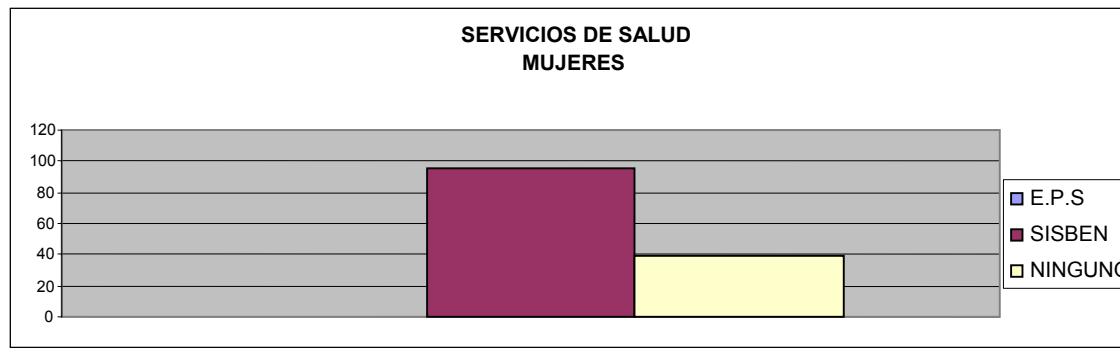


1.6 SALUD

El Centro de Salud, fue construido con el apoyo del Servicio Seccional de Salud de Antioquia, con el fin de erradicar el Paludismo, la desnutrición y enfermedades de la población infantil. La dotación fue obsequiada por la Compañía Mineros de Antioquia.

En Puerto López, se cuenta con un **71,11%** de habitantes escritos en el SISBEN, contando con la ARS Coosalud, para su atención; por otro lado se encontró que el **28,89%**, no está vinculado aún a un tipo de servicio de salud, recurriendo a remedios caseros en un**17,78%** y otro **28,89%** asistiendo al Centro de Salud de forma particular, aunque es palpable la necesidad que tiene de mejorar su infraestructura, dotación de elementos esenciales y medicamentos, dicho establecimiento. (VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: SERVICIOS DE SALUD HOMBRES Y MUJERES).





1.7 PROGRAMAS Y PROYECTOS

En la actualidad el Corregimiento de Puerto López, cuenta con dos (2), programas, que benefician a la población: EL CIBERCOLEGIO, liderado por La Diócesis de Santa Rosa de Osos (Iglesia Católica) y el Programa MANA, encaminado a mejorar las condiciones alimenticias de los niños y niñas en crecimiento, por la Dirección Local de Salud .

Para inicios de este año, Las poblaciones rurales de Borrachera y Villa Chica, fueron incluidas como beneficiarias del Programa FAMILIAS GUARDABOSQUES, el cual busca la erradicación y no siembra de cultivos ilícitos.



BENEFICIARIOS PROGRAMA MANA PUERTO LOPEZ

1.8 LA ENCUESTA

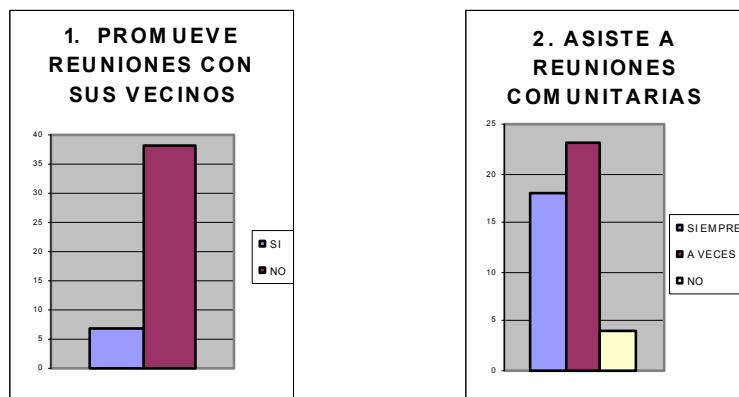
Para el análisis de la información recolectada, se dividió en tres aspectos generales: RELACION CON EL ENTORNO SOCIAL, SENTIRES PROPIOS Y DE FAMILIA.

1.8.1 Relación con el entorno social

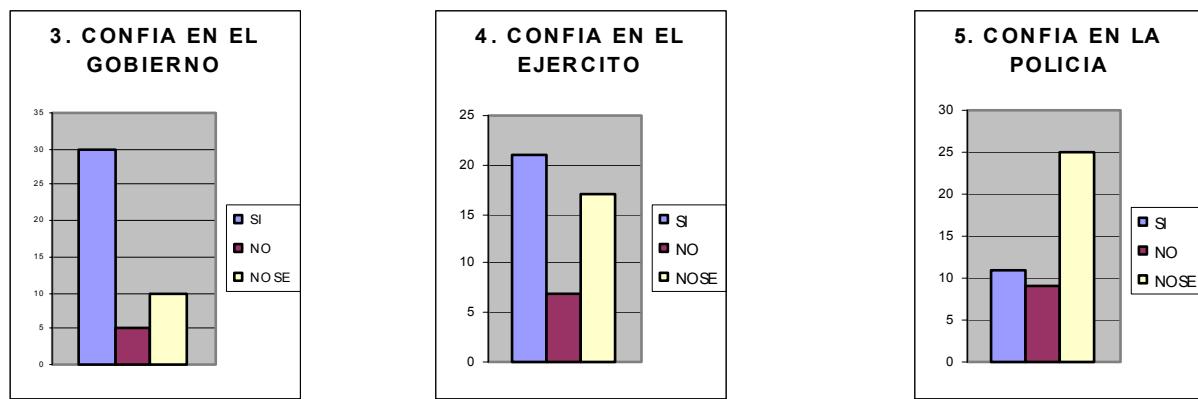


COMUNIDAD DE PUERTO LOPEZ

Dentro de la comunidad de Puerto López la falta de valores como el Respeto y la Solidaridad, ha incidido en forma significativa en la poca participación, existente entre los miembros de la comunidad; a esto se suman aspectos como la falta de identidad cultural, bajo sentido de pertenencia por los habitantes de la región y la resistencia al cambio, este último aspecto, mayormente marcado en los adultos. Esta información es corroborada con las cifras arrojadas; de las 45 personas encuestadas, solo 7 promueven reuniones con sus vecinos; 23 de estas personas a veces, asisten a las reuniones. (VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: PREGUNTA 1 Y 2)



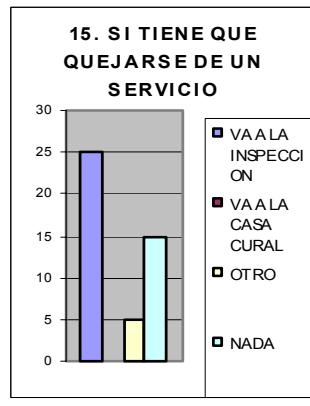
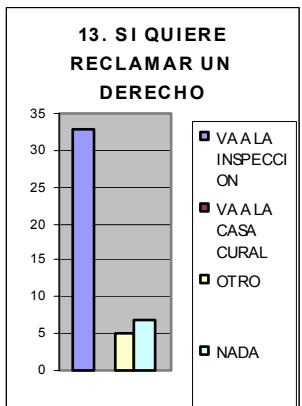
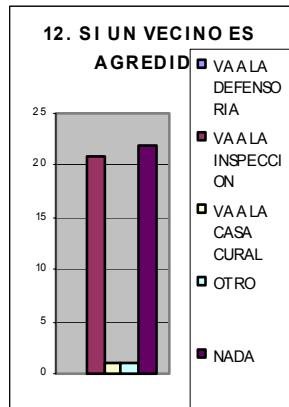
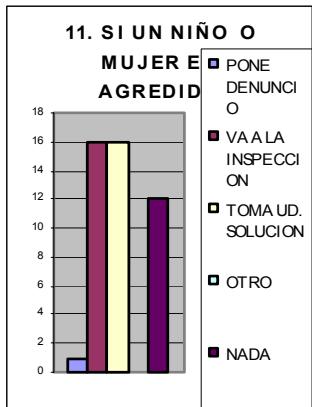
En el momento de preguntar sobre la confianza que le tienen al Gobierno, el Ejército y la Policía, encontramos que son muy pocos los que afirman su desconfianza total a estos estamentos; mientras que, con respecto a la Policía, prefieren evadir la pregunta contestando *no se*. Con el gobierno y el Ejército se presentó lo contrario, un número alto de encuestados indican su confianza e importancia para su seguridad, aunque cabe anotar que en este actualmente el Corregimiento, no cuenta con presencia de Fuerza Pública en la zona. (VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: PREGUNTA 3, 4 y 5)



Es una paradoja encontrar la confianza tan alta que le tienen a el ejercito, pero sentirse totalmente inseguros en su pueblo, así como las carreteras, llegando al punto de no ver un futuro promisorio para sus familias. (VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: PREGUNTA 6, 7 y 8)



Cuando se trata de ayudar a su prójimo, quejarse por un servicio o reclamar un derecho, encontramos que la figura a que acuden es un alto número es la Inspección, ya que es la única entidad pública que hace presencia en el Corregimiento. Aunque no siempre, ven que se puede encontrar una solución a su petición por este medio, tomando solución por si mismos o no se inmiscuyen. (VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: PREGUNTA 11, 12, 13 y 15)



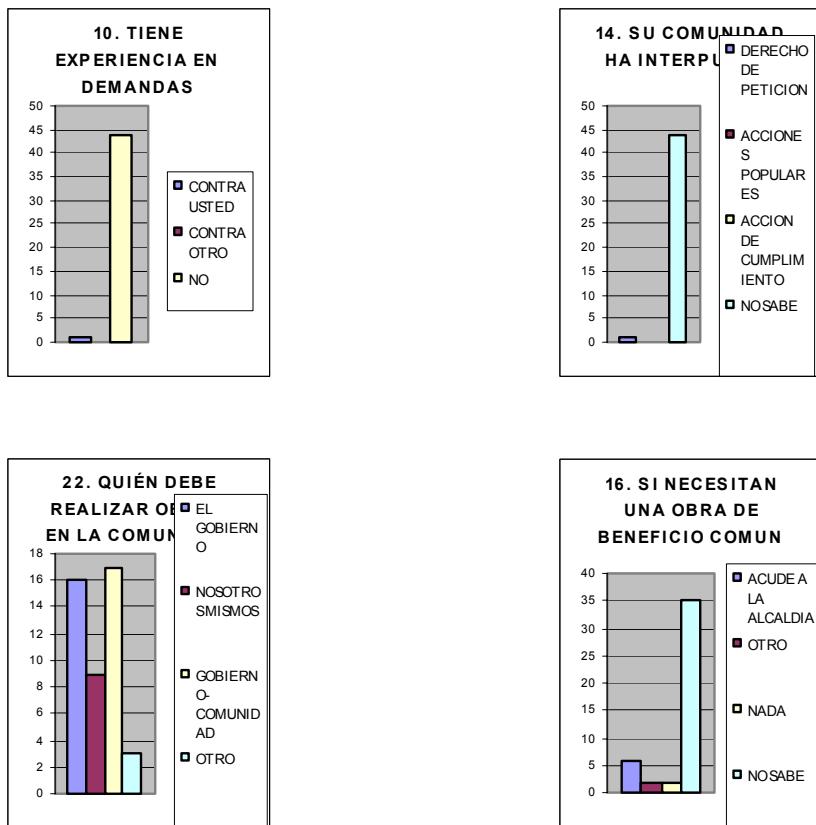
1.8.2 Sentires propios y de familia



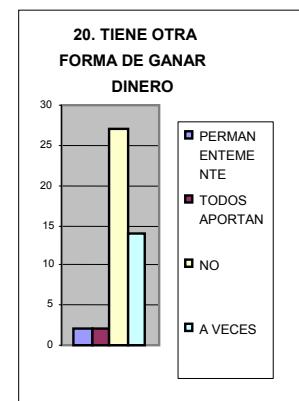
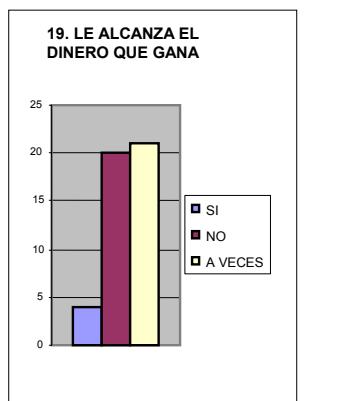
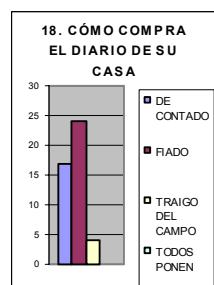
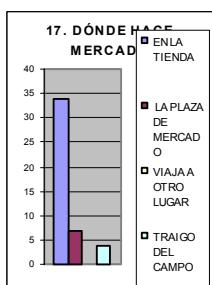
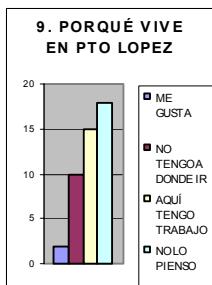
Un gran número de las personas encuestadas aseguran no tener experiencia en demandas, derechos de petición, acciones de cumplimiento y acciones populares, denotando la necesidad urgida de fortalecer dicha comunidad en mecanismos de participación, así como establecer entidades que asesoren y en donde se puedan llevar a cabo dichas acciones de justicia.

Por otro lado, desconoce un alto número de personas, a dónde acudir en el momento de necesitar llevar a cabo una obra común, no obstante reconocen que las obras en la comunidad la deben realizar en conexión con el gobierno.

(VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: PREGUNTA 10, 14,16 y 22)



Dentro de los sentires propios, hallamos que a pesar de referir encontrarse en esta población, porque allí tienen trabajo, sin pensar en otra opción de su estadía en una población altamente riesgosa, el dinero que gana no siempre le alcanza para sus gastos personales y familiares, teniendo que comprar su diario fiado en las tiendas del pueblo, sin contar con otra forma de ganar dinero. (VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: PREGUNTA 9, 17, 18,19 y 20)



A su vez, en el momento de preguntar si participan de fiestas locales y familiares, 36 de las 45 personas encuestadas, contestaron que *si*. Algo contradictorio desde el punto de vista de disponibilidad económica versus gastos. (VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: PREGUNTA 27)

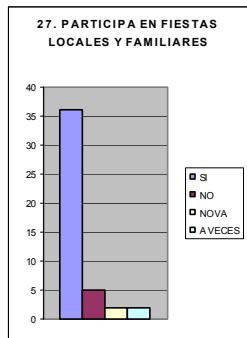
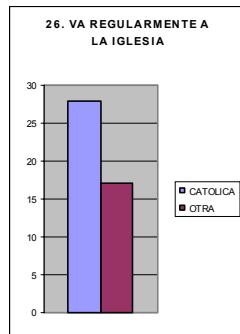
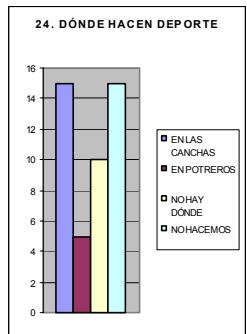
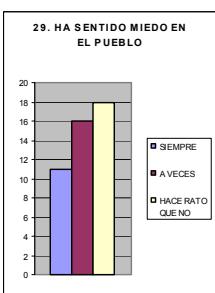
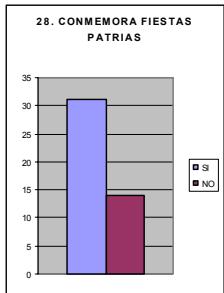


Por ultimo encontramos que:

- La falta de escenarios deportivos, quizás limitan la realización de prácticas deportivas entre los habitantes de Puerto López, siendo una necesidad apremiante.
- La mayoría de los habitantes asisten a la iglesia católica, aunque es asombroso contar con 6 iglesias de otra religión, en una población tan reducida.

- Las fiestas patrias son conmemoradas por un número de 31 personas de la muestra.
- El miedo es latente en los habitantes del pueblo, aunque la encuesta arroja como mayor porcentaje el hace rato no sentirlo.

(VER GRAFICO DE DATOS: PREGUNTA 24, 26,27 y 28)



2. VEEDURÍA COMUNITARIA



**VEEDURIA COMUNITARIA EN CAPCITACION CON
INGENIERO RESIDENTE DEL PROYECTO**

LOGROS

- Conformación de la primer Veeduría Comunitaria en el Corregimiento de Puerto López, con la participación de 5 integrantes, a saber: los señores Carlos Retrepo, Víctor Redondo, Remberto Flórez y las señoritas Marlène Velásquez y Carlina Torres.
- Inscripción de la primer Veeduría Ciudadana de Puerto López, en la Personería municipal de El Bagre.
- Capacitación en temáticas básicas para llevar a cabo una buena labor como veedores.
- Entrega de archivo teórico sobre documentación que permita a las personas que experimentaron esta función, liderar nuevos proceso como veedores en el Corregimiento.
- Compromiso de actuar juntos por el bienestar de toda una comunidad, defendiendo sus derechos como sociedad civil, dentro del conflicto armado.
- Apropiación de su labor por parte de los integrantes de la Veeduría Ciudadana.

- Elaboración de formato para diligenciar recomendaciones, por parte de la Veeduría Ciudadana.
- Planteamiento de cuatro recomendaciones constructivas por parte de los veedores comunitarios, favoreciendo la satisfactoria ejecución de la obra civil.
- Reconocimiento de la comunidad, de la labor desempeñada por los veedores comunitarios, dentro de la ejecución del proyecto.

LIMITACIONES

- Bajo nivel de escolaridad de las personas de la comunidad que tienen las ganas para liderar procesos comunitarios positivos.
- Temor constante en la comunidad para expresar sus opiniones con total libertad.

3. COMITÉS DE CONVIVENCIA

JOVENES PROMESAS Y SU
FACILIATDOR JERSON
VARGAS.



SEMBRADORES Y
SU FACILIATDOR
NARCISO OSORIO.



LOGROS

- Consolidación de un grupo aproximado de 15 niños y niñas entre 6 y 12 años, para continuar realizando actividades sanas, lúdico, recreativas, culturales, que permiten la formación integra.
- Preparación de dos facilitadores, los jóvenes José Narciso Osorio y Jerson Vargas, quienes quedarán encargados de motivar la continuidad al proceso iniciado con los niños y niñas del grupo Sembradores y jóvenes del grupo juvenil incluidos en el Comité de Convivencia.

- Inclusión del Párroco Arnoldo Uribe, de la Iglesia María Auxiliadora, en Puerto López, como asesor y orientador de los facilitadores que continuarán con el grupo de sembradores, así como el grupo juvenil.
- Niños, niñas y jóvenes con espacios de esparcimiento sanos, en donde sus expresiones infantiles y juveniles son respetadas.
- Padres de familia incluidos en el proceso iniciado con sus hijos, dentro del Semillero de Lideres “Sembradores de Paz”
- Fortalecimiento del grupo juvenil, como espacio para la sana convivencia y formación de jóvenes.
- Conformación aproximada de 15 a 20 jóvenes, dentro del grupo juvenil.
- Asunción de la coordinación de este grupo juvenil, por un facilitador que permitirá la continuidad y el fortalecimiento de las acciones que lleven a cabo.
- Sensibilización de los jóvenes para trabajar en pro del bienestar de su comunidad, por medio del SERVICIO, muestra de esto fue la organización y ejecución de actividades lúdicas, rifas y un refrigerio, para celebrar el día a los niños del Corregimiento.

LIMITACIONES

- Falta de escenarios y lugares seguros, para la realización de actividades lúdicas, recreativas y deportivas.
- Inestabilidad en la membresía del grupo juvenil, ya que los jóvenes que lo integran deben estar en constante movimiento al campo o a otras ciudades en busca de oportunidades laborales y de capacitación.

4. TRABAJO COMUNITARIO



GRUPO DE DIAGNOSTICO EN JORNADA DE TRABAJO

LOGROS

- Reconocimiento positivo del Estado con la satisfacción de necesidades básicas en comunidades apartadas.
- Posicionamiento de la imagen institucional del Alto Comisionado para la Paz, USAID Y OIM, así como del Proyecto e intervención a realizar, dentro de las entidades, autoridades y comunidad involucrada.
- Colaboración de la comunidad en general para la ejecución del proyecto
- Participación activa de los integrantes del grupo de Diagnóstico.
- Integrantes grupo de diagnóstico, apropiados de sus tareas para trabajar en pro de sus necesidades apremiantes.
- Líderes de la comunidad, fortalecidos en cuanto la participación comunitaria
- Integrantes de la asociación mujeres cabeza de familia y líderes de la comunidad, con documentación y capacitación sobre Formulación de proyectos
- Comunidad unida para la realización de actividades encaminadas hacia un beneficio común.

5. PROPUESTA DE SEGUIMIENTO Y RECOMENDACIONES

Considero que la causa principal para que todas aquellas situaciones difíciles de violencia, estancamiento de la economía y por ende del desarrollo cultural y social de una región y de nuestro país en general, definitivamente es la falta de educación, desde todos los niveles. Razón fundamentada en la experiencia vivida por estos tres meses en el Corregimiento de Puerto López, en dónde la principal necesidad de su población el deficiente servicio que puede prestar la Institución educativa de dicha comunidad, con esta afirmación no se pretende desmeritar el esfuerzo y dedicación de los docentes, que en precarias condiciones realizan su labor, sin embargo si se quiere establecer que todavía se necesita más compromiso de los autores gubernamentales y no gubernamentales locales y nacionales, en la aprobación de los grados 10° y 11° de bachillerato, la adecuación de la infraestructura y dotación con los implementos básicos para prestar un servicio integral que realmente forme ciudadanos.

Así mismo la población de Puerto López requiere de alternativas para capacitarse en temas que brinden oportunidades para ubicarse laboralmente, crear sus propios negocios y generar ingresos económicos.

Ligado a esta necesidad, deben implementarse programas sociales, lúdicos, recreativos y de formación integral, que beneficien y ofrezcan a los niños, niñas, jóvenes y adultos mayores, espacios para la ocupación del tiempo libre en sanas actividades, ya que estos grupos poblacionales son los más vulnerables en la zona.

Pero para que estos proyectos puedan llegar a esta comunidad, es fundamental la seguridad en sus vías de acceso, factor predominante por el cual las entidades públicas y privadas no llevan sus servicios.

Los pasos que se dieron durante este acompañamiento social, abrieron espacios para el fortalecimiento de la calidad humana, la apropiación de valores y la búsqueda de nuevas expectativas para surgir, no obstante se requiere de continuar apoyando, orientando y facilitando a las personas que asumieron el reto de trabajar por su comunidad, a través de inclusiones a capacitaciones, visitas periódicas al corregimiento, así como incluir al Corregimiento en las acciones que se encaminen desde el municipio, iniciando con sustituir esa idea de que es una “*ZONA MUY PELIGROSA*”, por que es una *COMUNIDAD DE EMPUJE QUE NECESITA DE TODOS*.

**INFORME FINAL
ACOMPAÑAMIENTO SOCIAL AL PROYECTO “ ADECUACION ACUEDUCTO
EN EL CORREGIMIENTO DE NUEVA ANTIOQUIA, MUNICIPIO DE TURBO,
ANTIOQUIA”**



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1. CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA POBLACIÓN DEL CORREGIMIENTO

1.1 INTRODUCCIÓN

El siguiente trabajo tiene como finalidad realizar un monitoreo que conlleve al desarrollo del corregimiento de Nueva Antioquia ubicado en el municipio de Turbo (Antioquia) estos planes y programas serán ejecutados en conjunto con los comités de trabajo y la trabajadora social en función a las entidades correspondientes, con métodos claros, precisos y concretos enfocados a conocer e identificar aspectos importantes y trascendentales en el plan de desarrollo como son los objetivos, estrategias, políticas y métodos que orientan a dichos planes. De igual forma analizamos que estos le brindan a la comunidad una verdadera participación en la gestión.

1.2 ANTIOQUIAECEDENTES DE LA COMUNIDAD DE NUEVA ANTIOQUIAA CORREGIMIENTO DE TURBO, ANTIOQUIAA



El casco urbano de Nueva Antioquia corregimiento de Turbo (Antioquia) tiene 5 años de fundado el primer nombre que se le dio fue la Ahuyama, el primer fundador fue Luciano Olarte, el lugar era rodeado de monte baldío y el río Currulao luego que murió este señor, Eulogio Montes se dio cuenta que el primer producto que había por cosechar era la

Ahuyama, por esta razón de le da este nombre. Para esta época comenzó la explotación maderera con el Cedro y a medida que abrían el monte, entraba la ganadería cubriendo todos los potreros de la zona.

Después de 8 años el señor Saúl Puerta Vargas se instaló en el pueblo colocando una tienda, al poco tiempo tomo tanta importancia que los vecinos comenzaron a construir casas aledañas formando así la cabecera del corregimiento. Existe una quebrada mas o menos a 15 Km. Y fue bautizada con el nombre de el nombre de quebrada el aguacate por encontrarse un árbol de esta fruta. En la misma

quebrada mismo río hay un sector que tiene espacio muy grande la cual se llama playa larga.

El caserío se encuentra a la orilla del río la parte que es poblada ahora, era una ciénaga y le daban por nombre Cuantarama por que había muchas ramas. Luego esta parte fue comprada por Ignacio Ospina y de allí nació el nombre del barrio Ospina actualmente existente.

Alirio Vásquez fue el creador del barrio central llamado nueva Antioquia y del matadero después de 8 años de recibir el anterior nombre, todo el poblado tomaría el nombre de Nuevo Antioquia, por costumbre de los habitantes al llamarlo Ahullamas se tomo la decisión de multar a las personas que mencionaran este nombre.

En cuanto a la parte educativa hay una sola escuela, “escuela integrada Nueva Antioquia” que cuenta con 6 salones para niños de primaria, jornadas mañana y tarde. En la parte religiosa hay una iglesia católica y 4 iglesias cristianas, en este corregimientos encontramos servicios de, tienda, panadería, restaurantes. No hay matadero este se destruyó, un puesto de policías, militares (soldados) y un puesto de salud que esta al servicios de un médico el cual atiende los primeros auxilios y los casos de urgencia los remite al hospital de Turbo, y una peluquería.

Esta es un poblado que ha sido azotado por la violencia, estuvo prácticamente desocupado por 8 años en los que los habitantes Antioquia huían por protegerse de la presencia de grupos armados al margen de la ley causando muchas muertes entre los miembros de la ciudad dejando viudas, niños huérfanos y perdidas familiares, hijos, hermanos, etc.

1.3 CONTEXTO DE EDUCACIÓN

Realizando un balance global de la gestión y teniendo en cuenta los aspectos positivos y negativos que se han dado durante la existencia escolar en el corregimiento podemos decir que:

En el sector de la educación se destaca como aspecto positivo la ampliación de la cobertura en un 50% de la básica secundaria y 50% la básica primaria contrastado con un decrecimiento en la calidad de la educación en los tres niveles de la básica escolar y en el primer nivel estudiantil como es la guardería que se encuentra en prueba de juicio sin aportes institucional.

1.4 PROGRAMAS Y PROYECTOS

SALUD: ampliación en un 55% de la cobertura de afiliados al régimen subsidiado de seguridad social

EDUCACIÓN: tasa de escolarización neta en preescolar, ampliación de cobertura

En primaria la cobertura debe ampliarse 100%

En secundaria la cobertura debe alcanzar 80%

Ampliación y construcción de sala múltiple dentro de la escuela del corregimiento

DEPORTE, RECREACIÓN Y CULTURA: se tiene un proyecto, la construcción de una placa polideportiva para la recreación de los jóvenes

1.5 RELACIÓN EN EL ENTORNO SOCIAL

Los miembros de la comunidad y el profesional social consideran que una de las causas para no cumplir las metas trazadas en el plan de desarrollo de corregimiento de Nueva Antioquia, de debe a un origen político. Otro aspecto es la falta de recursos económicos para el cumplimiento y objetivo de metas propuestas.



El desarrollo socio-económico del corregimientos se ha debido a las siguientes actividades económicas agricultura, ganadería, pesca y madera.

Los objetivos de desarrollo social comprendidos en este plan han sido formulados en las perspectivas de lograr la concurrencia de esfuerzos por parte de las diferentes organizaciones comunitaria.

La alcaldía del municipio a través del plan municipal de desarrollo, ISA. con sus aportes de obras sociales y la OIM. con sus proyectos técnicos

1.6 SENTIR Y PROPUESTA DE FAMILIA

Las familias del corregimiento de Nueva Antioquia consideran que para contrarrestar las fallas en el presentes plan de desarrollo municipal es necesario incorporar en cada una de las fases del sistema de planeación municipal ya que se consideran olvidadas y apartadas de los planes de desarrollo municipal, la participación de la comunidad como factor dinámico que estimule no solo a una eficiente toma de decisiones sino mayor capacidad de gestión y búsqueda de soluciones efectivas, por lo tanto estos factores exógenos al ámbito pueden declarar un decremento en la capacidad de respuesta del gobierno municipal en el mantenimiento de los factores que inciden positivamente en el mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de la comunidad.

2. RESULTADOS DE LA INTERVENCIÓN EL POBLACIÓN ADULTA

VEREDA	REUNIONES POR VEREDA	TOTAL DE PARTICIPANTIOQUIAES
NUEVA ANTIOQUIAA	8	210
LA AHUYAMA	3	30
BOCA DEL LIMÓN	3	20
LA FONDA	2	30
GALLETAS	5	50
Total	21	340

TEMAS MACRO	
NIVEL INDIVIDUAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auto conocimiento • canales de respuesta • auto estima • violencia • trauma • manejo del duelo
NIVEL FAMILIAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacto de la violencia en a familia
NIVEL SOCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violencia intrafamiliar y social • La violencia como manera de solucionar los conflictos

TEMA: enfermedades venéreas, valores humanos relacionados con la sociedad y con la pareja.

Impacto de la violencia a nivel individual

El tiempo transcurrido entre la masacre del año 1995 y la actualidad, es decir 10 años ha sido un factor determinante en la disminución de síntomas de estrés postraumático, ya que algunos de los miembros de la población han superado las fases iniciales del trauma, caracterizados por sentimientos negativos, rabia, venganza.

Nueva Antioquia en su actualidad es un corregimiento donde la mayor parte de su población son evangélicos, lo cual no ha permitido manejar sentimientos de venganza y rabia, dando un tratamiento estrictamente religioso para la recuperación de las secuelas de los traumas psicológicos de las masacres, lo cual se presentó como un factor que propiciaron al no abonar terreno para la realización de otros hechos de violencia como forma de retaliación.

El trabajo en este sentido se orientó a la atribución de responsabilidades ante lo que se vive y se presenta. Otro aspecto observado en el proceso es; la dificultad de muchas personas en la identificación y expresión de sentimientos relacionados con la masacre y con los diferentes hechos de violencia que se han dado en la región.



La comunidad solo quiere olvidar lo vivido y empezar una vida normal sin malos momentos.

Este tipo de proceso, donde se busca que las personas se observen e identifiquen sus sentimientos son de difícil realización, debido a diferentes aspectos relacionados con el nivel cultural y de auto conocimiento de la población, el grado de confianza hacia la trabajadora social entre otros. La iteración social dio los pasos iniciales de este trabajo en varias comunidades, con resultados positivos, pero hubieron personas que no participaron en los talleres, de manera de manera que se considera la continuidad del proceso de manera que se logre abarcar mayor población y mejorar los resultados.

2.1 IMPACTO DE LA VIOLENCIA A NIVEL SOCIAL

Cuando una comunidad se ve afectada por la violencia durante años, como el caso del corregimiento de Nueva Antioquia, donde se inicia un proceso de paz, donde las condiciones socio-políticas de la región cambian, se hace necesario un cambio de las personas y que forman parte de su comportamiento habitual.

En el caso de Nueva Antioquia, donde se inicia un proceso de paz, donde las AUC se han desmovilizado empezando con pie derecho, el proceso de paz. Aunque a los miembros de Nueva Antioquia los empaña un miedo profundo por la entrega de estos hombres donde ellos expresan que se sentían protegidos por este grupo ya que ellos impedían con su presencia la llegada de los grupos guerrilleros en el corregimiento. Para causar daños dentro de la población que pueden repercutir en el sufrimiento de la sociedad y sentirse desprotegidos, por ello es de suma importancia la presencia de las AUC que de la misma policía por que ellos no poseen toda la experiencia necesaria para combatir estos grupos armados al margen de la ley (FARC). La población adulta ha respondido en forma funcional entre las consecuencias de la masacre, de forma que no presentan victimización, sino que han ejercido un rol en la solución del conflicto; la población en general depositó toda su confianza hacia los profesionales que empezaban a trabajar en la zona. Esta confianza fue muy gratificante y sostenida hasta el último día de trabajo.

El camino para laborar en la parte social fue muy amplio y despejado, teniendo toda la fe y disponibilidad para sacar todos los proyectos adelante.

2.2 IMPACTO DE LA VIOLENCIA SOCIAL EN LA FAMILIA

Uso del castigo físico como método de corrección de comportamiento, es característico de las poblaciones rurales, donde utilizan el sistema de maltrato hacia los menores. Además de esta situación, la violencia social ha agudizado esta problemática ya que estos maltratos les pueden causar daños como sociales, físicos, traumas psicológicos y de desarrollo psicomotriz retardado y esto a su vez sentir el rechazo de su familia entre otros.

Dada la importancia de la familia como núcleo en la sociedad, se realizó un fuerte trabajo en la disminución del maltrato infantil.

En la comunidad existen muchas familias donde algunos de sus miembros han sido asesinados, lo cual genera gran preocupación para los habitantes de ésta, creando una problemática dentro de la sociedad. En el transcurso de las reuniones y charlas, se logró, que la comunidad desahogara aquellos sentimientos retenidos

que tenían en su cabeza y en su mente despejando un poco las dudas que los abrumaba.

3. RESULTADO DE LA INTERVENCIÓN DE LA POBLACIÓN INFANTIOQUIA

VEREDA	REUNIONES POR VEREDA	PARTICIPANTES INFANTIOQUIAIS POR CADA TALLER
NUEVA ANTIOQUIAA	35	50
LA FONDA	3	10
BOCAS DEL LIMÓN	3	20
LA AHUYAMA	4	15
GALLETAS	2	10



Muchos de estos menores han tenido momentos muy desagradables como ver sus familiares muertos en masacres, y personajes que habitan en el sector.

La mayoría de éstos menores han podido manejar de forma adecuada todos los momentos traumáticos y continuar con su etapa escolar

superando dicha situación. Para afrontar este duro proceso que pasan por muchos conflictos, como pesadillas, entran en una situación de tristeza recordando todas esas situaciones desagradables

Por otra parte se encontró en el corregimiento que una de las personas que más apoya a estos niños son los docentes que se encuentran laborando en la escuela de Nueva Antioquia, interesados en borrar todos esos pensamientos violentos que expresan la gran mayoría de los niños.

Existe gran cantidad de niños y niñas que han sufrido pérdidas de sus padres, bien sea por que han abandonado a sus familiares, por que fueron asesinados o

secuestrados. La forma que utilizan los padres en los niños para corregirlos es el castigo físico y verbal, lo cual genera que estos tengan un comportamiento agresivo hacia sus padres y hacia menores. También encontramos que muchos de estos menores tienen sus actividades laborales en el campo, como forma de ayudar a sus pares, una de las consecuencias negativas de tal situación son las frecuentes heridas y maltratos que presentan los menores en las manos.

4. RESULTADOS DE LA INTERVENCIÓN DE LA POBLACIÓN ADOLESCENTE

VEREDA	REUNIONES POR VEREDA	TOTAL DE PARTICIPANTES
LA FONDA	2	10
BOCAS DEL LIMÓN	3	20
TOTAL	5	30

No hubo dificultad para que la población adolescente se vinculara a las reuniones o charlas que se exponían en el lugar de siempre, del corregimiento de Nueva Antioquia dictados en la escuela del mismo sitio, tuvieron mucha participación por todas las inquietudes que estos presentaban y eran muy concretos y explícitos en sus preguntas.

Solo hay una actividad que mantiene a estos jóvenes reunidos y socializados dentro de la comunidad y es el fútbol, el deporte que practica todos los días, posteriormente el juego de billar que también los mantiene muy unidos y distraídos. Estos jóvenes no tienen necesidad de buscar trabajo fuera del corregimiento ya que esta es una zona de donde poseen la forma de laborar muy fácilmente y tienen las herramientas necesarias para hacerlo y toda la vida han sabido lo que es el trabajo y es algo de valorar mucho, y se sintieron muy orgullosos de lo que hacen, especialmente, con lo más común que se hace en la comunidad, como es sacar la madera, cazar los animales de montañas para venderlos y explotar el plátano son bienes de mucho desarrollo.

5. CONCLUSIONES GENERALES

El trabajo en la población adulta y adolescente en el corregimiento de Nueva Antioquia, se caracteriza por un especial interés alrededor de las enfermedades venéreas ya que la trabajadora social se encargó de hablarles sobre el tema en forma amplia y concreta, despejando un serie de dudas y lagunas que muchos de los jóvenes tenían, en si todo lo relacionado con la sexualidad, y la promiscuidad,

No hubo talleres en la vereda La Fonda por que los miembros de la comunidad no fueron todos informados de la reunión, por lo tanto se aplazó el taller, por que los miembros de la vereda llegaban muy tarde de su trabajo.

La asistencia de la población del corregimiento de Nueva Antioquia a las reuniones tuvo diversificaciones a lo largo del proceso. Durante los primeros meses las personas participaban y asistían a las reuniones, las cuales se deban 2 ó 3 veces por semanas en el corregimiento y una vez por semana en las demás veredas por que quedaban un poco retiradas del corregimiento y la falta de tiempo de los habitantes, el último se caracterizaba por muy poco o ninguna asistencia de la población a las reuniones y charlas dadas por la trabajadora social, otros inconvenientes que se presentaban eran las lluvias que dificultaban el desplazamiento de la población a las escuelas donde se hacia las reuniones.

OBJETIVOS RELIZADO Y NO REALIZADOS (PENDIENTES)

- Se realizó el censo para todos aquellas personas que no tenían fichas del “Sisben” y éstas a su vez pudieran asistir a los centros de salud más cercanos.
- No se pudo realizar la construcción de la casa del anciano por que faltaban las varillas, se contaba son los ladrillos y el cemento y por tener tanto tiempo sin utilizar el cemento se dañó y los ladrillos se los estaban robando los mismos miembros de la comunidad y la policía quienes fueron los que donaron éste material en vista de esto dijeron que no donaban un material más por no haberlos utilizados con tiempo, no había un miembro de la comunidad que afrontara el cargo de la construcción de ésta casa.
- Se ubicó el hogar de bienestar con 28 niños de la comunidad, una jardinera y una cocinera, pagando una mensualidad de \$5.000 para el sostenimiento de éste. Poseen algunos materiales didácticos y dibujos para colorear y poner a flotar toda su creatividad, contando con una colaboración mensual en víveres por parte de los soldados y de la policía.

- Se afiliaron los niños al programa de desayuno infantil perteneciente al ICBF. que consta de leche, galletas y bienestarina, para controlar su parte nutricional.
- Aún no se ha podido empezar la construcción de la placa polideportiva por que el diseño que necesita ISA que es la empresa que va a costear todos los gastos no se lo han hecho llegar del departamento de planeación que son las personas les toca diseñar el modelo de la paca para enviarla y posteriormente proceder a respectiva construcción.
- La construcción del aula múltiple también queda pendiente por que ISA, la empresa encargada de ésta donación necesita que el alcalde se comprometa a pagar la mano de obra para la construcción, y el alcalde pide copia del compromiso de ISA donde se compromete a realizar dicha construcción.

ANNEX 5
BENEFICIARIES AND INDICATORS
VALLENPAZ/GDA

URBAN COMPONENT

Indicator	Indicators		Beneficiaries		
	Anticipated for the Project	Results	Projected for the year	During the Quarter	Accumulated
Work contracts	23	23	23	2	23
Application forms	300	273	100	155	273
Initial evaluation	300	93	100	24	93
Tutorial plans	300	159	100	128	159
Reevaluated life plans (defined)	300	241	100	120	241
Work plan developed and carried out	300	105	100	0	105
<i>Academic Match-up Program</i>					
Primary	90	21	30	0	21
High School	90	4	30	0	4
Vocational and technical training for men	100	23	33	10	23
Vocational and technical training for women	100	47	33	46	1
Vocational and technical training for women heads of household	50	21	16	11	21
Vocational and technical training for IDP's	50	22	16	22	22
<i>Business Training Workshops</i>					
Business management training for women	50	14	16	9	14
Business management training for men	50	25	16	12	25
Business management training for women heads of households	50	14	16		14
Business management training for men heads of households		10			10
M Business management training for IDP's	30	13	10	10	13
Business management training for IDP men	20	12	7	10	12

RURAL COMPONENT

ACTIVITIES	QUATITATIVE INDICATORS			Results
	Provided month	Accumulated	Indicator	
Presentation of the project to the municipal administrations and selection of families			Zones selected	1,876 farmers of the 10 municipalities of the project are aware of its purpose and express their interest in joining
Presentation of the project to the communities	32M and 91F	2314	Families who know the project and are expecting to join	
Dissemination of the operating plan		1876	Communities that participate in the operating plan and its adjustments	1,876 farmers of the 10 municipalities are participating in the dissemination of the project's operating plan and propose adjustments
Actions with the mayors' offices			# of agreements signed # technicians of the municipal administrations supporting the project. Resources that the municipal administrations are contributing for food security or for other components of the project	Municipal administration investment in the storage center established at \$20.000.000. Participation of the municipalities of Paradera and Florida in the participative budget of the Valle Governor's Office.
Internal group meetings	34	NA	Project follow-up	Analysis of project goals and redefined the scope for the first year according to the characteristics of each area.
Meetings of the social area		15	Social work plan for the peace building culture and comprehensive rights component	The team consolidates a work methodology that will start with the socioeconomic diagnosis of the communities and an inventory of the organizations.

Training workshops to the operating team	14	110	# of employees who receive tools in order to improve their field work	14 participants as follows: 7 members of the team in the social area of the coexistence centers; 5 community leaders and 2 external consultants trained on parental skills in order to initiate the education program on values and citizen capacities.
1 general follow-up meeting	32	NA	Decisions made	Planning work day to rethink the project and redesign the logical framework according to the public order situation in the zones. Project results, strategies and goals are redefined.
General meetings to design the conceptual framework of each component and subcomponent of the project		NA	Decisions, thoughts and documents produced.	Conceptual approaches for each component of the project redefined and a strategy to carry them out. Framework document by project component drafted.
Operating committee meetings	1 mayor and 4 representatives		# of administrations and Asocaña representatives that participate in the committee and know the progress made by the project	1 mayor and 4 representatives of municipal administrations plus 1 Asocaña representative are aware of the progress made by the project in terms of operation and budget
Surveys to calculate the ICV	46M and 57F	205	Surveys to calculate the ICV and ICV calculated	103 surveys conducted in the municipalities of Jamundí and Palmira; 64 families surveyed in the villages of Tinajas, Chagres and Varejonal. in Jamundí; and 13 families surveyed in the town of Tenjo in Palmira.

Social analysis and cartography meetings social	100M and 119F	593	# of areas evaluated and with a diagnosis	Collective identification of the problems in the communities of Tetillo and Tamboral, in Padilla and in La María, Miravalle and El Barranco in Corinto. In the Guadualito and Concepción reservations evaluations are being carried out as part of the strategy.
Technical assistance	3 M	3	Strategy to implement the forum	The date and the strategy to develop it in the Jamundí inter-institutional area defined.
Inter-institutional committees	8M and 5F	24	# of institutions that support development in the localities and are willing to support the project	Agreement signed with the Cauca Coffee Growers Departmental Committee to support the coffee growing areas of the project in North Cauca. Project support and coordination by the Umatas defined. Institutions are aware of the work and coverage of the project.
Training	90M and 152F	955	# of farmers who are aware of the need to get organized to achieve a good quality of life	103 leaders of La Paila, Cosechas and Yarumales learn about community organization and leadership. 139 leaders of Palmira, Pradera and Florida learn new concepts to strengthen their organizational processes.
Meetings to discuss local problems; establishment of oversight committees	12M and 13F	639	# of participants who are interested in the organizational process fostered by the project	614 farmers participate in the meetings and express their interest in the organizational process fostered by the project and prepare themselves to participate in one of the committees: oversight, credit, procurement marketing.

Organizational consulting (creating organizations, consolidating existing ones)	29M and 46 F	465	# of oversight committees established and # of marketing organizations that start to be created	13 oversight committees created and 11 community organizations changed their leaders; 2 organizations being constituted to establish a farmers market in Corinto and Miranda; 11 community organizations in Buenos Aires
Training on Conflict Resolution	84 M and 87F	514	# of farmers who learn conflict resolution techniques	45 farmers are leaders of social organizations; public servants and officials of diverse institutions participate in the violence and peace forum and generate spaces to express the problems associated to the conflict in their communities and the strategies to address the situation.
Visits to homes – Personal Project	85	85	Families that start designing a life project	85 families in Pradera and Florida start planning their lives. Psychologist follow-up.
Business Consulting	22M and 32 F	206	# of organizations that keep records of accounting, capital rotation of the funds and rotation of the portfolio of debtors, and # of rotating funds established.	3 organizations of Buenos Aires, Santander, Palmira and Pradera are aware of the requirements for billing and sale of products to the supermarkets and the accounting changes for agropecuary businesses. They keep accounting records of the funds.
Financial reports	12M and 10 F	37	Decisions made by the boards as a result of the reports.	A strategy is defined to collect the outstanding balance portfolio in Buenos Aires (bidding process). Collection from January-May 2005 in Buenos Aires is \$1.534.000; Palmira \$4.445.919; Florida \$1.430.000; Pradera \$1.207.200

Board meetings/assembly	8M y 9F	54	Decision making meetings with the boards	The boards of the organizations in Palmira and Florida meet to analyze the status of their rotating funds.
Training (planning accounting)	76M and 54F	162	# of farmers, members of the organizations, who improve their accounting knowledge to keep an accounting of the rotating funds.	162 farmers learn more about accounting and administrative tools to implement them in rotating fund management.
Meeting (of the boards of the organizations)	21M and 33R	216	# of boards that meet to make decisions associated with their organizations. Decisions made.	15 boards of organizations in Buenos Aires, Pradera, Florida, Jamundí and Palmira meet to make decisions on new rotating funds credits and to establish strategies to collect outstanding balances.
New rotating fund credits approved	2M and 3F	43	# of beneficiaries of the rotating fund and # of productive projects established.	5 new credits approved in San Joaquin.
Payment agreements	7M and 2F	79	# of visits to recover the portfolio of debts of the rotating fund. # of farmers who reach agreement on payment in the municipality of Florida.	79 visits to collect outstanding balances as follows: 30 in Palmira, 32 in Pradera and 9 in Florida; 59 payment agreements were reached in the municipality of Florida in San Joaquín.
Inspection visits	6M and 10 F	135		Inspection and evaluation visit by IOM.
Property planning	17	17	# of properties that have a plan in place.	17 properties in Palmira have the planning information.
Tours to learn about other experiences		22	# of farmers who learn from other organizational and productive experiences.	

Technical assistance visits	25M and 25F	470	# of technical assistance visits made	41 technical assistance visits carried out in Padilla, Santander, Corinto, Palmira and Pradera to follow-up on previous projects and visualize new projects. 243 peasant families have been visited under the project. People are waiting for the rotating fund.
Organic fertilizers workshop(bio-prepared)	136M and 288 F	1784	# of farmers who learn clean production techniques.	1,784 farmers of groups 1, 2 and 3 learn worm culturing techniques to implement and/or improve productive projects.
Technical assistance	26M and 14F	129	# of consulting services and farmers participating	40 farmers start cost production records in the municipalities of Palmira and Pradera.
Consulting	2M and 2F	4	# of farmers who define criteria to start up productive projects.	4 farmers analyze technical feasibility of their poultry projects.
Training on commercial production	106M and 124 F	639	# of farmers who learn to produce according to the market	634 farmers in Jamundí, Buenos Aires, Florida, Santander and Corinto learn to classify citric fruits according to market guidelines and to polish, pack and transport the fruit. Likewise, they learn organic fertilization.
Technical assistance for commercial	72M and 61F	236	# of properties visited to start planning crops and markets.	Inspection visits carried out to the tomato nurseries in Corinto to evaluate quality and quantity. Tools are provided to improve production and to initiate the commercial processes in Santander, Palmira, and Florida.

Commercial consulting (delivery and visits)	43M and 28F	255	# of consulting services on delivery to commercial platforms.	Farmers of Florida receive technical assistance to design their productive projects for the rotating fund. Farmers of Corinto receive assistance for their tomato crops. Farmers of Santander and Buenos Aires receive technical assistance.
Commercial training	54M and 59F	442	# of workshops and learning programs reached.	442 farmers in the municipalities of Palmira, Pradera, Corinto, Buenos Aires, Santander, and Jamundí learn techniques to add value to their products and keep a market.
Delivery of trees	10M and 16F	83	# of trees delivered for reforestation	2,252 trees delivered for to reforest approximately 22 hectares of the Frayle River basin.
Environmental training	20M and 83F	120	# of technicians trained to implement agroforestry models.	103 students of the agriculture school of Santander learn about reforestation and agroforestry models.
Environmental visits	10M and 6 F	47	Environmental classification in the three areas.	Two of the three areas classified and four agroforestry models designed.